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No. 128

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC.
September 22, 2010.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

Reverend Douglas Fisher, Grace Episcopal Church, Millbrook, New York, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, these elected leaders of our Nation gather together today in anticipation of Your guidance. They want to do what is right and good and holy. They want to be an inspiration to Your people in a trying time. Fill them with Your creative, dynamic Spirit.

Outside these walls Your people—among them immigrants, the unemployed, the brave men and women of our Armed Forces—live in hope of wise decisions from this body. Indeed, Your whole creation itself is profoundly affected in so many ways by what happens here. Compassionate God, enlighten us, show us Your will, and give us the courage to fulfill it.

At the end of this day, may the United States of America be closer to being a light unto the nations, a beacon of hope in this world. Living God, we ask Your blessing upon this House and upon this Nation. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the

last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WAMP led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING REVEREND DOUGLAS FISHER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MURPHY) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and thank Father Doug Fisher from Millbrook, New York, for serving as the guest chaplain today for the House of Representatives.

For over 10 years, Father Doug has served as the rector of Grace Episcopal Church, which is located in the 20th District in Millbrook, New York. Previously, he served as the Episcopal Chaplain at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and he continues to correspond with many of the graduates who are serving their country throughout the world.

Father Doug has been a leader for our community in difficult times, serving on the board of directors of Rural and Migrant Ministry. Grace Church is known throughout Dutchess County for its many outreach programs, including its food pantries, service and support groups for the unemployed and underemployed, its AA groups, its nursery

school. He has brought together people of diverse socioeconomic, cultural, racial, and religious backgrounds to promote dialogue, social justice, and hope.

On behalf of the 20th Congressional District and my colleagues in this House, I thank Father Doug for his work on behalf of our community and for his invocation here today.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 16, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 16, 2010 at 4:39 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6102.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 21, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 21, 2010 at 2:40 p.m.:

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H6811

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4505.

That the Senate passed S. 624.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

ON THE SELECTION OF THE STATE OF HAWAII AS A RECIPIENT OF THE FREEDOM AWARD FOR ITS OUTSTANDING SUPPORT OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE

(Ms. HIRONO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, every year the Secretary of Defense recognizes employers for their support of employees serving in the National Guard and Reserve. This year, the Government of the State of Hawaii was selected for the Freedom Award, the highest employer recognition award given by the Defense Department. Hawaii Army National Guardsman K. Mark Takai submitted the nomination.

The State of Hawaii provides credit toward retirement for the time their Guard and Reserve employees are activated and offers preferential hiring for those who have been deployed. The State also held a farewell ceremony and a welcome home parade for our 29th Brigade. Notably, Hawaii is the only State to recognize its fallen war heroes by awarding them the State Medal of Honor.

As we celebrate National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week, warmest "aloha" goes out to employers like the State of Hawaii for recognizing the unique challenges that members of the Guard and Reserve face in balancing their civilian lives with their military service.

MAKING THE 1099 SITUATION WORSE

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, throughout the month of August, I met with small business owners in my district who are anxious about the coming 1099 reporting requirements created by ObamaCare. They see a mountain of tax paperwork in their future, a mountain that will increase their accounting costs and prevent them from growing their businesses.

The 1099 reporting requirement has nothing to do with improving health care in this Nation. It was only included as another revenue raiser to pay for a massive new government health

care entitlement program that the American people don't want.

H.R. 5297, the small business bill the House will take up tomorrow, makes a bad situation even worse. Instead of repealing this burdensome requirement, the bill actually increases penalties and expands the number of transactions subject then to 1099 reporting requirements. The Congressional Budget Office estimates this proposal will raise over \$2.5 billion. That's \$2.5 billion that will go to the government instead of job creators.

How long will it take our friends on the other side to figure out you can't increase the burden on our Nation's small businesses and then expect them to hire more Americans?

□ 1410

HONORING JOHN ELKINGTON

(Mr. WAMP asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the induction of John Elkington of Memphis, Tennessee, into the Beale Street Brass Note Walk of Fame. The Walk of Fame recognizes the accomplishments of nearly 100 individuals and groups who have had a significant influence on American music, particularly blues music.

As a developer with an extraordinary vision, Elkington revitalized a two-block section of historic Beale Street that had fallen into disrepair during the urban renewal of the 1970s. When Elkington started the project, only one business remained open. Where others failed, Elkington redeveloped Beale Street, turning it into one of America's premier entertainment districts. From the handful of night clubs and restaurants that opened in the early 1980s, the Beale Street Historic District has blossomed into a place where fans from around the world come to hear America's original art form, the blues.

John Elkington possesses a rare combination of perseverance and optimism. His love for Memphis is unrivaled, and he is indeed one of Tennessee's most important developers. After 27 years of hard work and dedication to Beale Street, John Elkington deserves a recognition of inclusion into the Beale Street Brass Note Walk of Fame.

Congratulations, Elk.

TAX CUTS

(Mr. NEAL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, it did not take a lot of courage for the Republican leader in the Senate to announce his tax cut plan last week, which would cost about \$4 trillion. Handing out tax cuts is not a tough business.

Oddly enough, while he ensured that those households with incomes of more

than \$1 million would get a tax cut of \$104,000 next year, he forgot about the households of working poor people who count on the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit.

Why? Because the GOP plan extends the estate tax cuts but doesn't extend improvements to the tax credits for low-income working families, which the Congress passed last year. In Massachusetts alone, 210,000 families will lose some or all of the child credit under the Republican plan and 167,000 Massachusetts families will lose all or some of the earned income tax credit.

I urge our Republican friends here to reject this plan from their Senate leader and to stand up for working families.

OBAMA-NOMICS

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the proposed administration tax hikes are the largest tax increases in American history. The government spends money that we don't have; 42 cents of every dollar spent is borrowed money.

Now the plan is to hike taxes sky high and how is that going to create those jobs? It has been said "you can't legislate the poor into freedom by legislating the wealthy out of freedom. When the government gives money to one person, the government first has to take that money from somebody else."

"When half the people get the idea that they do not have to work because they think the other half is going to take care of them, and when the working people get the idea it does no good to work because the government is going to take away what they worked for, that discourages all citizens to work."

Obama-nomics is the failed philosophy of more government, more spending, more borrowing and more taxes; and it's a failed philosophy.

And that's just the way it is.

ECONOMIC POLICIES

(Mr. DEFAZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the President was on television this week defending his economic policies talking about the progress, and I am going to admit that after yesterday we are about halfway back to where this administration needs to be in putting Americans and America back to work.

Yesterday—congratulations are in order—Larry Summers was either fired or encouraged to leave. It doesn't matter, he's gone.

It's about a year since I asked the President to fire Geithner and Summers, two people of, by, and for Wall Street. Wall Street has received enough attention, and the Republicans would shower even more attention on Wall Street, should they take over

again, against Main Street American working people.

It's time this President came back to his Democratic roots, his Democratic values. Geithner needs to go too. Let's bring in a team that cares about working Americans.

VICTORY IN IRAQ

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, at the end of August the goal was achieved of a transition of security in Iraq from an active combat role of Americans to the security forces of the people of Iraq. All Americans should express gratitude for the courage and resolve of our military and military families.

Newsweek's cover page of March 8 declared: "Victory at Last," with the emergence of a democratic Iraq. The Wall Street Journal editorialized "Victory in Iraq" on August 30, citing "the courage of the Americans who will fight in our defense." On September 6 the Washington Times proclaimed "Mission Accomplished" in Iraq.

As the grateful father of two sons who served in Iraq and as cochairman of the Victory in Iraq Caucus established with our former colleague, Mark Green of Wisconsin, I know firsthand of the achievements of the American military personnel. I am confident with the leadership of General David Petraeus, based on the Bush success of Iraq, that the Obama surge in Afghanistan will promote liberty and peace.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

U.S., ISRAELI, AND PALESTINIAN LEADERS DESERVE SUPPORT ON PEACE TALKS

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I commend the U.S., Israeli, and Palestinian leaders for renewing direct peace talks in Washington earlier this month and continuing them in the Middle East.

Prime Minister Netanyahu and President Abbas have shown great courage in deciding to end the conflict within 1 year. We know it won't be easy, but I felt such hope when I saw these two leaders stand together and condemn the deadly attacks on Israel citizens by Hamas. Neither let the enemies of peace undermine the start of negotiations. This speaks volumes about their commitment to finally achieving a two-state solution.

Making peace means making tough choices. Each side will have to make painful concessions. The U.S. can provide support to both parties as they make these tough decisions, choices that have to be made for a better, more secure future for all their peoples.

I support the return to direct talks to achieve a lasting peace in the Middle East. And I call on all my colleagues in the international community to support this process.

HALT TAX HIKES

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I stand to voice my support for protecting small business on Main Street from the Obama tax hikes that start January 1. To create jobs, we need lower tax rates for everyone.

Most small businesses pay taxes based on the individual tax rate. Increasing the individual tax rate means mom-and-pop business owners will have less money for business investment and job creation. It's not smart to raise taxes ever and certainly not in the wake of America's longest recession.

How will raising taxes put people back to work?

As a former small business owner, I know that the very threat of tax hikes, combined with the new health care law and the countless new rules and mandates coming from the Democrats, are impacting the ability and willingness of small businesses to create jobs.

We need an up-or-down vote on freezing tax rates for everyone before election day so the American people can see for themselves who supports or opposes small business and free enterprise.

TAX PROPOSAL AND HONORING 49TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEACE CORPS

(Mr. GARAMENDI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I intended to speak to the 49th anniversary of the Peace Corps. On this day, 49 years ago, Congress passed and the President signed the authorization for the Peace Corps. Over those 49 years, tens of thousands, indeed hundreds of thousands, of Americans have served this country in what is known as the most difficult job you will ever love, and my wife and I did, indeed, love it.

However, the tax proposal that's before us is that every American taxpayer will receive a lower tax rate on the first \$250,000 that they have in adjusted gross income, whether they are a small business or an individual taxpayer. Those that have greater would pay somewhat higher tax. The other alternative is to run up the deficit another \$700 billion, which I think is a particularly bad idea.

But back to the Peace Corps. It's a great institution, and it's been supported by both Democrats and Republicans, and we think that's a good thing.

And that's the rest of the story.

□ 1420

TAX RELIEF FOR STRUGGLING AMERICANS

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, the American people are hurting in the city and on the farm. Our economy continues to struggle. Unless Congress acts before the end of this year, every American will see a tax increase—every single one.

That's why I rise in disbelief with the news that this Congress is poised to adjourn for the fall's elections without even taking a vote on extending current tax relief. Let me say that again. I know there are proposals on the majority side about trying to extend the tax relief for some and not others, but what we are hearing is they intend to adjourn before Election Day without ever voting to make sure that no American sees a tax increase in January of next year.

Mr. Speaker, higher taxes won't get anybody hired. Raising taxes on job creators won't create jobs. Let's have the debate. There's a growing bipartisan majority in this House that is prepared to extend all tax relief for every American in this, the worst economy in 25 years.

And so I say, no extension of tax relief, no adjournment. Congress must not adjourn until we take an up-or-down vote on extending all tax relief for every American.

HONORING THE SERVICE AND SACRIFICE OF U.S. ARMY SPECIALIST BRYN TODD RAVER

(Mr. BOOZMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a brave American soldier who sacrificed his life in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, U.S. Army Specialist Bryn Todd Raver.

Bryn joined the Army in December of 2007, following in the steps of his grandfather, a Korean War veteran. Bryn was assigned to the 1st Brigade Special Troops Battalion, 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. He served as a military policeman and deployed to Afghanistan in April of 2010. Commanding officers noted that Specialist Raver was the first to prepare for a mission and the last to leave.

His commitment to this country is second to none. Family members say he loved serving his country and talked about his desire to continue his service for 4 more years working to become an Army drill sergeant.

On August 28, 2010, Specialist Raver died of injuries sustained when insurgents attacked the armored vehicle he was driving. He was 20 years old.

Mr. Speaker, Specialist Raver and his family made a tremendous sacrifice for our country. Bryn is a true American

hero. I ask my colleagues to keep his family and friends in their thoughts and prayers during this very difficult time.

ALZHEIMER'S AWARENESS DAY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, there is a thief abroad in this country stealing the cognitive powers of more than 5.3 million Americans. It costs \$172 billion annually, but the money is not the true loss.

The loss is a son who can still take his father to a ball game, but only the shell of a man remains in the bleacher seat beside him. The loss is a wife who sits at the dinner table with her husband but knows there will be no reciprocal conversation. The loss is a grandchild whose best friend can no longer play games with him.

The robber who steals our relatives is Alzheimer's disease. There is no felony that can be charged against this killer, even though it is the seventh leading cause of death in this country. And most discouraging is that there is no known cure.

The disease afflicts African Americans and Hispanics at a higher rate than others, and those with a family history of Alzheimer's are also more at risk. But regardless, every 70 seconds, someone in this country will develop this disease.

September 21 was Alzheimer's Awareness Day. It is worth the time to think about ways to support the fight against this disease.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 22, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 22, 2010 at 12:25 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 3814.
That the Senate passed S. 3717.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO ENTERTAIN MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES ON TOMORROW

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to entertain motions to suspend the rules on the legislative day of Thursday, Sept. 23, 2010, relating to the following measures:

S. 1674; H.R. 5307; House Resolution 1545; House Resolution 1560; House Resolution 1582; a bill to renew the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services to approve demonstration projects designed to test innovative strategies in state child welfare programs; and a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend the airport improvement program, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6 p.m. today.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE ACT OF 2010

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4347) to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide further self-governance by Indian tribes, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4347

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior Tribal Self-Governance Act of 2010".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION

Sec. 101. Definitions; reporting and audit requirements; application of provisions.

Sec. 102. Contracts by Secretary of Interior.

Sec. 103. Administrative provisions.

Sec. 104. Contract funding and indirect costs.

Sec. 105. Contract or grant specifications.

TITLE II—TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

Sec. 201. Tribal self-governance.

TITLE I—INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS; REPORTING AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS; APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b) is amended by striking subsection (j) and inserting the following:

"(j) 'self-determination contract' means a contract entered into under title I (or a

grant or cooperative agreement used under section 9) between a tribal organization and the appropriate Secretary for the planning, conduct, and administration of programs or services that are otherwise provided to Indian tribes and members of Indian tribes pursuant to Federal law, subject to the condition that, except as provided in section 105(a)(3), no contract entered into under title I (or grant or cooperative agreement used under section 9) shall be—

"(1) considered to be a procurement contract; or

"(2) except as provided in section 107(a)(1), subject to any Federal procurement law (including regulations)."

(b) REPORTING AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS.—Section 5(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450c(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking "after completion of the project or undertaking referred to in the preceding subsection of this section" and inserting "after the retention period for the report that is submitted to the Secretary under subsection (a)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: "The retention period shall be defined in regulations promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to section 415."

(c) APPLICATION OF OTHER PROVISIONS.—Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 102(c) 104, 105(a)(1), 105(f), 110, and 111 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as amended, (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) (Public Law 93-638; 88 Stat. 2203) and section 314 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-512; 104 Stat. 1959), apply to compacts and funding agreements entered into under title IV.

SEC. 102. CONTRACTS BY SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.

Section 102 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450f) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking "economic enterprises" and all that follows through "except that" and inserting "economic enterprises (as defined in section 3 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1452)), except that"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(f) GOOD FAITH REQUIREMENT.—In the negotiation of contracts and funding agreements, the Secretary shall—

"(1) at all times negotiate in good faith to maximize implementation of the self-determination policy; and

"(2) carry out this Act in a manner that maximizes the policy of tribal self-determination, in a manner consistent with the purposes specified in section 3.

"(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Each provision of this Act and each provision of a contract or funding agreement shall be liberally construed for the benefit of the Indian tribe participating in self-determination, and any ambiguity shall be resolved in favor of the Indian tribe."

SEC. 103. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Section 105 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450j) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), in the first sentence, by striking "pursuant to" and all that follows through "of this Act" and inserting "pursuant to sections 102 and 103"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(m) INTERPRETATION BY SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided by law, the Secretary shall interpret all Federal laws (including regulations) and Executive orders in a manner that facilitates, to the maximum extent practicable—

"(1) the inclusion in self-determination contracts and funding agreements of—

"(A) applicable programs, services, functions, and activities (or portions thereof); and

“(B) funds associated with those programs, services, functions, and activities;

“(2) the implementation of self-determination contracts and funding agreements; and

“(3) the achievement of tribal health objectives.”.

SEC. 104. CONTRACT FUNDING AND INDIRECT COSTS.

Section 106(a)(3) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450j-1(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “, and” and inserting “; and”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “expense related to the overhead incurred” and inserting “expense incurred by the governing body of the Indian tribe or tribal organization and any overhead expense incurred”;

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) In calculating the reimbursement rate for expenses described in subparagraph (A)(ii), not less than 50 percent of the expenses described in subparagraph (A)(ii) that are incurred by the governing body of an Indian tribe or tribal organization relating to a Federal program, function, service, or activity carried out pursuant to the contract shall be considered to be reasonable and allowable.”.

SEC. 105. CONTRACT OR GRANT SPECIFICATIONS.

Section 108 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450l) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by inserting “subject to subsections (a) and (b) of section 102,” before “contain”; and

(2) in subsection (f)(2)(A)(ii) of the model agreement contained in subsection (c), by inserting “subject to subsections (a) and (b) of section 102 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450f),” before “such other provisions”.

TITLE II—TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

SEC. 201. TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE.

Title IV of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 458aa et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

“TITLE IV—TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

“SEC. 401. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title:

“(1) COMPACT.—The term ‘compact’ means a self-governance compact entered into under section 404.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM; CONSTRUCTION PROJECT.—The term ‘construction program’ or ‘construction project’ means a tribal undertaking relating to the administration, planning, environmental determination, design, construction, repair, improvement, or expansion of roads, bridges, buildings, structures, systems, or other facilities for purposes of housing, law enforcement, detention, sanitation, water supply, education, administration, community, health, irrigation, agriculture, conservation, flood control, transportation, or port facilities, or for other tribal purposes.

“(3) DEPARTMENT.—The term ‘Department’ means the Department of the Interior.

“(4) FUNDING AGREEMENT.—The term ‘funding agreement’ means a funding agreement entered into under section 405.

“(5) GROSS MISMANAGEMENT.—The term ‘gross mismanagement’ means a significant violation, shown by a preponderance of the evidence, of a compact, funding agreement, or statutory or regulatory requirement applicable to Federal funds—

“(A) for a program administered by an Indian tribe; or

“(B) under a compact or funding agreement that results in a significant reduction

of funds available for the programs assumed by an Indian tribe.

“(6) INHERENT FEDERAL FUNCTION.—The term ‘inherent Federal function’ means a Federal function that may not legally be delegated to an Indian tribe.

“(7) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means any program, function, service, or activity (or portion thereof) within the Department that is included in a funding agreement.

“(8) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Interior.

“(9) SELF-GOVERNANCE.—The term ‘self-governance’ means the Tribal Self-Governance Program established under section 402.

“(10) TRIBAL SHARE.—The term ‘tribal share’ means an Indian tribe’s portion of all funds and resources that—

“(A) support any program within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office of Special Trustee, or the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs; and

“(B) are not required by the Secretary for the performance of an inherent Federal function.

“SEC. 402. ESTABLISHMENT.

“The Secretary shall establish and carry out a program within the Department to be known as the ‘Tribal Self-Governance Program’.

“SEC. 403. SELECTION OF PARTICIPATING INDIAN TRIBES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) PARTICIPANTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Office of Self-Governance, may select up to 50 new Indian tribes per year from those eligible under subsection (b) to participate in self-governance.

“(B) JOINT PARTICIPATION.—On the request of each participating Indian tribe, 2 or more otherwise eligible Indian tribes may be treated as a single Indian tribe for the purpose of participating in self-governance.

“(2) OTHER AUTHORIZED INDIAN TRIBE OR TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—If an Indian tribe authorizes another Indian tribe or a tribal organization to plan for or carry out a program on its behalf under this title, the authorized Indian tribe or tribal organization shall have the rights and responsibilities of the authorizing Indian tribe (except as otherwise provided in the authorizing resolution).

“(3) JOINT PARTICIPATION.—2 or more Indian tribes that are not otherwise eligible under subsection (b) may be treated as a single Indian tribe for the purpose of participating in self-governance as a tribal organization if—

“(A) each Indian tribe so requests; and

“(B) the tribal organization itself, or at least 1 of the Indian tribes participating in the tribal organization, is eligible under subsection (b).

“(4) TRIBAL WITHDRAWAL FROM A TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An Indian tribe that withdraws from participation in a tribal organization, in whole or in part, shall be entitled to participate in self-governance if the Indian tribe is eligible under subsection (b).

“(B) EFFECT OF WITHDRAWAL.—If an Indian tribe withdraws from participation in a tribal organization, the Indian tribe shall be entitled to its tribal share of funds and resources supporting the programs that the Indian tribe is entitled to carry out under the compact and funding agreement of the Indian tribe.

“(C) PARTICIPATION IN SELF-GOVERNANCE.—The withdrawal of an Indian tribe from a tribal organization shall not affect the eligibility of the tribal organization to participate in self-governance on behalf of 1 or more other Indian tribes, if the tribal organization still qualifies under subsection (b).

“(D) WITHDRAWAL PROCESS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—An Indian tribe may, by tribal resolution, fully or partially withdraw its tribal share of any program in a funding agreement from a participating tribal organization.

“(ii) NOTIFICATION.—The Indian tribe shall provide a copy of the tribal resolution described in clause (i) to the Secretary.

“(iii) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—A withdrawal under clause (i) shall become effective on the date that is specified in the tribal resolution and mutually agreed upon by the Secretary, the withdrawing Indian tribe, and the tribal organization that signed the compact and funding agreement on behalf of the withdrawing Indian tribe or tribal organization.

“(II) NO SPECIFIED DATE.—In the absence of a date specified in the resolution, the withdrawal shall become effective on—

“(aa) the earlier of—

“(AA) 1 year after the date of submission of the request; and

“(BB) the date on which the funding agreement expires; or

“(bb) such date as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary, the withdrawing Indian tribe, and the tribal organization that signed the compact and funding agreement on behalf of the withdrawing Indian tribe or tribal organization.

“(E) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—If an Indian tribe or tribal organization eligible to enter into a self-determination contract under title I or a compact or funding agreement under this title fully or partially withdraws from a participating tribal organization, the withdrawing Indian tribe—

“(i) may elect to enter into a self-determination contract or compact, in which case—

“(I) the withdrawing Indian tribe or tribal organization shall be entitled to its tribal share of unexpended funds and resources supporting the programs that the Indian tribe will be carrying out under its own self-determination contract or compact and funding agreement (calculated on the same basis as the funds were initially allocated to the funding agreement of the tribal organization); and

“(II) the funds referred to in subclause (I) shall be withdrawn by the Secretary from the funding agreement of the tribal organization and transferred to the withdrawing Indian tribe, on the condition that sections 102 and 105(i), as appropriate, shall apply to the withdrawing Indian tribe; or

“(ii) may elect not to enter into a self-determination contract or compact, in which case all unexpended funds and resources associated with the withdrawing Indian tribe’s returned programs (calculated on the same basis as the funds were initially allocated to the funding agreement of the tribal organization) shall be returned by the tribal organization to the Secretary for operation of the programs included in the withdrawal.

“(F) RETURN TO MATURE CONTRACT STATUS.—If an Indian tribe elects to operate all or some programs carried out under a compact or funding agreement under this title through a self-determination contract under title I, at the option of the Indian tribe, the resulting self-determination contract shall be a mature self-determination contract as long as the Indian tribe meets the requirements set forth in section 4(h).

“(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to participate in self-governance, an Indian tribe shall—

“(1) successfully complete the planning phase described in subsection (c);

“(2) request participation in self-governance by resolution or other official action by the tribal governing body; and

“(3) demonstrate, for the 3 fiscal years preceding the date on which the Indian tribe requests participation, financial stability and financial management capability as evidenced by the Indian tribe having no uncorrected significant and material audit exceptions in the required annual audit of its self-determination or self-governance agreements with any Federal agency.

“(c) PLANNING PHASE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An Indian tribe seeking to begin participation in self-governance shall complete a planning phase as provided in this subsection.

“(2) ACTIVITIES.—The planning phase shall—

“(A) be conducted to the satisfaction of the Indian tribe; and

“(B) include—

“(i) legal and budgetary research; and

“(ii) internal tribal government planning, training, and organizational preparation.

“(d) GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, an Indian tribe or tribal organization that meets the requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b) shall be eligible for grants—

“(A) to plan for participation in self-governance; and

“(B) to negotiate the terms of participation by the Indian tribe or tribal organization in self-governance, as set forth in a compact and a funding agreement.

“(2) RECEIPT OF GRANT NOT REQUIRED.—Receipt of a grant under paragraph (1) shall not be a requirement of participation in self-governance.

“SEC. 404. COMPACTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall negotiate and enter into a written compact with each Indian tribe participating in self-governance in a manner consistent with the trust responsibility of the Federal Government, treaty obligations, and the government-to-government relationship between Indian tribes and the United States.

“(b) CONTENTS.—A compact under subsection (a) shall—

“(1) specify and affirm the general terms of the government-to-government relationship between the Indian tribe and the Secretary; and

“(2) include such terms as the parties intend shall control during the term of the compact.

“(c) AMENDMENT.—A compact under subsection (a) may be amended only by agreement of the parties.

“(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The effective date of a compact under subsection (a) shall be—

“(1) the date of the execution of the compact by the parties; or

“(2) another date agreed upon by the parties.

“(e) DURATION.—A compact under subsection (a) shall remain in effect—

“(1) for so long as permitted by Federal law; or

“(2) until termination by written agreement, retrocession, or reassumption.

“(f) EXISTING COMPACTS.—An Indian tribe participating in self-governance under this title, as in effect on the date of enactment of the Department of the Interior Tribal Self-Governance Act of 2010, shall have the option at any time after that date—

“(1) to retain its negotiated compact (in whole or in part) to the extent that the provisions of the compact are not directly contrary to any express provision of this title; or

“(2) to negotiate a new compact in a manner consistent with this title.

“SEC. 405. FUNDING AGREEMENTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall negotiate and enter into a written funding

agreement with the governing body of an Indian tribe or tribal organization in a manner consistent with the trust responsibility of the Federal Government, treaty obligations, and the government-to-government relationship between Indian tribes and the United States.

“(b) INCLUDED PROGRAMS.—

“(1) BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A funding agreement shall, as determined by the Indian tribe, authorize the Indian tribe to plan, conduct, consolidate, administer, and receive full tribal share funding for all programs carried out by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, and the Office of the Special Trustee, without regard to the agency or office within which the program is performed (including funding for agency, area, and central office functions in accordance with section 409(c)), that—

“(i) are provided for in the Act of April 16, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.);

“(ii) the Secretary administers for the benefit of Indians under the Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), or any subsequent Act;

“(iii) the Secretary administers for the benefit of Indians with appropriations made to agencies other than the Department of the Interior; or

“(iv) are provided for the benefit of Indians because of their status as Indians.

“(B) INCLUSIONS.—Programs described in subparagraph (A) shall include all programs with respect to which Indian tribes or Indians are primary or significant beneficiaries.

“(2) DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A funding agreement under subsection (a) may, in accordance with such additional terms as the parties consider to be appropriate, include programs, services, functions, and activities (or portions thereof), administered by the Secretary, in addition to programs described in paragraphs (1) and (3), that are of special geographical, historical, or cultural significance to the Indian tribe.

“(B) GOVERNING PROVISIONS.—A funding agreement described in subparagraph (A), including the additional terms, shall be governed by this title, except that, subject to the discretion of the Secretary—

“(i) in accordance with section 406(d), the Indian tribe may have reallocation, consolidation, and redesign authority over any program assumed under this paragraph;

“(ii) notwithstanding section 408, the Secretary may require special terms and conditions regarding a construction program or project assumed under this paragraph;

“(iii) all Federal regulations that otherwise govern the operation of any program assumed under this paragraph apply to the Indian tribe, unless a specific regulation is waived by the Secretary under the procedures set forth in section 410(b)(2), which waiver request may be denied upon a specific finding by the Secretary that the waiver is prohibited by Federal law or is inconsistent with the express provisions of the funding agreement; and

“(iv) a stable base budget, as described in paragraph (7)(B), may be provided for any program assumed under this paragraph.

“(3) PROGRAMS OTHERWISE AVAILABLE.—A funding agreement shall, as determined by the Indian tribe, authorize the Indian tribe to plan, conduct, consolidate, administer, and receive full tribal share funding for any program administered by the Department other than through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, or the Office of the Special Trustee, that the Secretary has determined is otherwise available to Indian tribes

or Indians under section 102. Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to provide any Indian tribe with a preference with respect to the opportunity of that Indian tribe to administer programs, services, functions, or activities, or portions thereof, unless that preference is otherwise provided for by law.

“(4) COMPETITIVE BIDDING.—Nothing in this section—

“(A) supersedes any express statutory requirement for competitive bidding; or

“(B) prohibits the inclusion in a funding agreement of a program in which non-Indians have an incidental or legally identifiable interest.

“(5) EXCLUDED FUNDING.—A funding agreement shall not authorize an Indian tribe to plan, conduct, administer, or receive tribal share funding under any program that—

“(A) is provided under the Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.); and

“(B) is provided for elementary and secondary schools under the formula developed under section 1127 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2007).

“(6) SERVICES, FUNCTIONS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—A funding agreement shall specify—

“(A) the services to be provided under the funding agreement;

“(B) the functions to be performed under the funding agreement; and

“(C) the responsibilities of the Indian tribe and the Secretary under the funding agreement.

“(7) BASE BUDGET.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A funding agreement pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3) shall, at the option of the Indian tribe, provide for a stable base budget specifying the recurring funds (which may include funds available under section 106(a)) to be transferred to the Indian tribe, for such period as the Indian tribe specifies in the funding agreement, subject to annual adjustment only to reflect changes in congressional appropriations.

“(B) DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE.—Upon agreement by the Secretary, a funding agreement under paragraph (2) may also provide for a stable base budget.

“(8) NO WAIVER OF TRUST RESPONSIBILITY.—A funding agreement shall prohibit the Secretary from waiving, modifying, or diminishing in any way the trust responsibility of the United States with respect to Indian tribes and individual Indians that exists under treaties, Executive orders, court decisions, and other laws.

“(c) AMENDMENT.—The Secretary shall not revise, amend, or require additional terms in a new or subsequent funding agreement without the consent of the Indian tribe, unless such terms are required by Federal law.

“(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—A funding agreement shall become effective on the date specified in the funding agreement.

“(e) EXISTING AND SUBSEQUENT FUNDING AGREEMENTS.—

“(1) SUBSEQUENT FUNDING AGREEMENTS.—Absent notification from an Indian tribe that the Indian tribe is withdrawing or retroceding the operation of 1 or more programs identified in a funding agreement under paragraph (1) or (3) of subsection (b), or unless otherwise agreed to by the parties to the funding agreement or by the nature of any noncontinuing program, service, function, or activity contained in a funding agreement—

“(A) a funding agreement shall remain in full force and effect until a subsequent funding agreement is executed, with funding paid annually for each fiscal year the agreement is in effect; and

“(B) the term of the subsequent funding agreement shall be retroactive to the end of the term of the preceding funding agreement for the purposes of calculating the amount of funding to which the Indian tribe is entitled.

“(2) DISPUTES.—Disputes over the implementation of paragraph (1)(A) shall be subject to section 407(c).

“(3) EXISTING FUNDING AGREEMENTS.—An Indian tribe that was participating in self-governance under this title on the date of enactment of the Department of the Interior Tribal Self-Governance Act of 2010 shall have the option at any time after that date—

“(A) to retain its existing funding agreement (in whole or in part) to the extent that the provisions of that funding agreement are not directly contrary to any express provision of this title; or

“(B) to negotiate a new funding agreement in a manner consistent with this title.

“(4) MULTIYEAR FUNDING AGREEMENTS.—An Indian tribe may, at the discretion of the Indian tribe, negotiate with the Secretary for a funding agreement with a term that exceeds 1 year.

“SEC. 406. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

“(a) APPLICABILITY.—An Indian tribe and the Secretary shall include in any compact or funding agreement provisions that reflect the requirements of this title.

“(b) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—An Indian tribe participating in self-governance shall ensure that internal measures are in place to address, pursuant to tribal law and procedures, conflicts of interest in the administration of programs.

“(c) AUDITS.—

“(1) SINGLE AGENCY AUDIT ACT.—Chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code, shall apply to a funding agreement under this title.

“(2) COST PRINCIPLES.—An Indian tribe shall apply cost principles under the applicable Office of Management and Budget circular, except as modified by—

“(A) any provision of law, including section 106; or

“(B) any exemptions to applicable Office of Management and Budget circulars subsequently granted by the Office of Management and Budget.

“(3) FEDERAL CLAIMS.—Any claim by the Federal Government against an Indian tribe relating to funds received under a funding agreement based on any audit under this subsection shall be subject to section 106(f).

“(d) REDESIGN AND CONSOLIDATION.—An Indian tribe may redesign or consolidate programs or reallocate funds for programs in any manner that the Indian tribe determines to be in the best interest of the Indian community being served, so long as that the redesign or consolidation does not have the effect of denying eligibility for services to population groups otherwise eligible to be served under applicable Federal law, except that, with respect to the reallocation, consolidation, and redesign of programs described in section 405(b)(2), a joint agreement between the Secretary and the Indian tribe shall be required.

“(e) RETROCESSION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An Indian tribe may fully or partially retrocede to the Secretary any program under a compact or funding agreement.

“(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

“(A) AGREEMENT.—Unless an Indian tribe rescinds a request for retrocession under paragraph (1), the retrocession shall become effective on the date specified by the parties in the compact or funding agreement.

“(B) NO AGREEMENT.—In the absence of a specification of an effective date in the compact or funding agreement, the retrocession shall become effective on—

“(i) the earlier of—

“(I) 1 year after the date on which the request is submitted; and

“(II) the date on which the funding agreement expires; or

“(ii) such date as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary and the Indian tribe.

“(f) NONDUPLICATION.—A funding agreement shall provide that, for the period for which, and to the extent to which, funding is provided to an Indian tribe under this title, the Indian tribe—

“(1) shall not be entitled to contract with the Secretary for funds under section 102, except that the Indian tribe shall be eligible for new programs on the same basis as other Indian tribes; and

“(2) shall be responsible for the administration of programs in accordance with the compact or funding agreement.

“(g) RECORDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Unless an Indian tribe specifies otherwise in the compact or funding agreement, records of an Indian tribe shall not be considered to be Federal records for purposes of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code.

“(2) RECORDKEEPING SYSTEM.—An Indian tribe shall—

“(A) maintain a recordkeeping system; and

“(B) on a notice period of not less than 30 days, provide the Secretary with reasonable access to the records to enable the Department to meet the requirements of sections 3101 through 3106 of title 44, United States Code.

“SEC. 407. PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE SECRETARY.

“(a) TRUST EVALUATIONS.—A funding agreement shall include a provision to monitor the performance of trust functions by the Indian tribe through the annual trust evaluation.

“(b) REASSUMPTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A compact or funding agreement shall include provisions for the Secretary to reassume a program and associated funding if there is a specific finding relating to that program of—

“(A) imminent jeopardy to a trust asset, natural resources, or public health and safety that—

“(i) is caused by an act or omission of the Indian tribe; and

“(ii) arises out of a failure to carry out the compact or funding agreement; or

“(B) gross mismanagement with respect to funds transferred to an Indian tribe under a compact or funding agreement, as determined by the Secretary in consultation with the Inspector General, as appropriate.

“(2) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary shall not reassume operation of a program, in whole or part, unless—

“(A) the Secretary first provides written notice and a hearing on the record to the Indian tribe; and

“(B) the Indian tribe does not take corrective action to remedy the mismanagement of the funds or programs, or the imminent jeopardy to a trust asset, natural resource, or public health and safety.

“(3) EXCEPTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), the Secretary may, on written notice to the Indian tribe, immediately reassume operation of a program if—

“(i) the Secretary makes a finding of imminent and substantial jeopardy and irreparable harm to a trust asset, a natural resource, or the public health and safety caused by an act or omission of the Indian tribe; and

“(ii) the imminent and substantial jeopardy, and irreparable harm to the trust asset, natural resource, or public health and safety arises out of a failure by the Indian tribe to carry out the terms of an applicable compact or funding agreement.

“(B) REASSUMPTION.—If the Secretary reassumes operation of a program under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall provide the Indian tribe with a hearing on the record not later than 10 days after the date of reassumption.

“(c) INABILITY TO AGREE ON COMPACT OR FUNDING AGREEMENT.—

“(1) FINAL OFFER.—If the Secretary and a participating Indian tribe are unable to agree, in whole or in part, on the terms of a compact or funding agreement (including funding levels), the Indian tribe may submit a final offer to the Secretary.

“(2) DETERMINATION.—Not more than 60 days after the date of delivery of a final offer to the designated officials under paragraph (4), the Secretary shall review and make a determination with respect to the final offer.

“(3) EXTENSIONS.—The deadline described in paragraph (2) may be extended for any length of time, as agreed upon by both the Indian tribe and the Secretary.

“(4) DESIGNATED OFFICIALS.—The Secretary shall designate 1 or more appropriate officials in the Department to receive a copy of the final offer described in paragraph (1).

“(5) NO TIMELY DETERMINATION.—If the Secretary fails to make a determination with respect to a final offer within the period specified in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall be deemed to have agreed to the offer.

“(6) REJECTION OF FINAL OFFER.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary rejects a final offer (or 1 or more provisions or funding levels in a final offer), the Secretary shall—

“(i) provide timely written notification to the Indian tribe that contains a specific finding that clearly demonstrates, or that is supported by a controlling legal authority, that—

“(I) the amount of funds proposed in the final offer exceeds the applicable funding level to which the Indian tribe is entitled under this title because the final offer would reduce the funds that any other Indian tribe or tribal organization is entitled to receive under Federal law;

“(II) the program that is the subject of the final offer is an inherent Federal function or is subject to the discretion of the Secretary under section 405(b)(2);

“(III) the Indian tribe cannot carry out the program in a manner that would not result in significant danger or risk to the public health;

“(IV) the Indian tribe is not eligible to participate in self-governance under section 403(b); or

“(V) the funding agreement would violate a Federal statute or regulation;

“(ii) provide technical assistance to overcome the objections stated in the notification required by clause (i);

“(iii) provide the Indian tribe with—

“(I) a hearing on the record with the right to engage in full discovery relevant to any issue raised in the matter; and

“(II) the opportunity for appeal on the objections raised (except that the Indian tribe may, in lieu of filing such appeal, directly proceed to initiate an action in a United States district court under section 110(a)); and

“(iv) provide the Indian tribe the option of entering into the severable portions of a final proposed compact or funding agreement (including a lesser funding amount, if any), that the Secretary did not reject, subject to any additional alterations necessary to conform the compact or funding agreement to the severed provisions.

“(B) EFFECT OF EXERCISING CERTAIN OPTION.—If an Indian tribe exercises the option specified in subparagraph (A)(iv)—

“(i) the Indian tribe shall retain the right to appeal the rejection by the Secretary under this section; and

“(ii) clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of subparagraph (A) shall apply only to the portion of the proposed final compact or funding agreement that was rejected by the Secretary.

“(d) BURDEN OF PROOF.—In any administrative action, hearing, or appeal or civil action brought under this section, the Secretary shall have the burden of demonstrating—

“(1) by a preponderance of the evidence, the validity of the grounds for a reassumption under subsection (b); and

“(2) by clear and convincing evidence, the grounds for rejecting a final offer made under subsection (c).

“(e) GOOD FAITH.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In the negotiation of compacts and funding agreements, the Secretary shall at all times negotiate in good faith to maximize implementation of the self-governance policy.

“(2) POLICY.—The Secretary shall carry out this title in a manner that maximizes the policy of tribal self-governance.

“(f) SAVINGS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent that programs carried out for the benefit of Indian tribes and tribal organizations under this title reduce the administrative or other responsibilities of the Secretary with respect to the operation of Indian programs and result in savings that have not otherwise been included in the amount of tribal shares and other funds determined under section 409(c), except for funding agreements entered into for programs under section 405(b)(2), the Secretary shall make such savings available to the Indian tribes or tribal organizations for the provision of additional services to program beneficiaries in a manner equitable to directly served, contracted, and compacted programs.

“(2) DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE.—For any savings generated as a result of the assumption of a program by an Indian tribe under section 405(b)(2), such savings shall be made available to that Indian tribe.

“(g) TRUST RESPONSIBILITY.—The Secretary may not waive, modify, or diminish in any way the trust responsibility of the United States with respect to Indian tribes and individual Indians that exists under treaties, Executive orders, other laws, or court decisions.

“(h) DECISIONMAKER.—A decision that constitutes final agency action and relates to an appeal within the Department conducted under subsection (c)(4) may be made by—

“(1) an official of the Department who holds a position at a higher organizational level within the Department than the level of the departmental agency in which the decision that is the subject of the appeal was made; or

“(2) an administrative law judge.

“(i) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Each provision of this title and each provision of a compact or funding agreement shall be liberally construed for the benefit of the Indian tribe participating in self-governance, and any ambiguity shall be resolved in favor of the Indian tribe.

“SEC. 408. CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Indian tribes participating in tribal self-governance may carry out construction projects under this title.

“(b) TRIBAL OPTION TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out a construction project under this title, an Indian tribe may, subject to the agreement of the Secretary, elect to assume some Federal responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), and related provisions of law and regulations that would apply if the Secretary were to undertake a construction project, by adopting a resolution—

“(1) designating a certifying tribal officer to represent the Indian tribe and to assume

the status of a responsible Federal official under those Acts or regulations; and

“(2) accepting the jurisdiction of the United States courts for the purpose of enforcing the responsibilities of the certifying tribal officer assuming the status of a responsible Federal official under those Acts or regulations.

“(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), nothing in this Act authorizes the Secretary to include in any compact or funding agreement duties of the Secretary under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), and other related provisions of law that are inherent Federal functions.

“(d) CODES AND STANDARDS.—In carrying out a construction project under this title, an Indian tribe shall—

“(1) adhere to applicable Federal, State, local, and tribal building codes, architectural and engineering standards, and applicable Federal guidelines regarding design, space, and operational standards, appropriate for the particular project; and

“(2) use only architects and engineers who—

“(A) are licensed to practice in the State in which the facility will be built; and

“(B) certify that—

“(i) they are qualified to perform the work required by the specific construction involved; and

“(ii) upon completion of design, the plans and specifications meet or exceed the applicable construction and safety codes.

“(e) TRIBAL ACCOUNTABILITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out a construction project under this title, an Indian tribe shall assume responsibility for the successful completion of the construction project and of a facility that is usable for the purpose for which the Indian tribe received funding.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—For each construction project carried out by an Indian tribe under this title, the Indian tribe and the Secretary shall negotiate a provision to be included in the funding agreement that identifies—

“(A) the approximate start and completion dates for the project, which may extend over a period of 1 or more years;

“(B) a general description of the project, including the scope of work, references to design criteria, and other terms and conditions;

“(C) the responsibilities of the Indian tribe and the Secretary for the project;

“(D) how project-related environmental considerations will be addressed;

“(E) the amount of funds provided for the project;

“(F) the obligations of the Indian tribe to comply with the codes referenced in subsection (c)(1) and applicable Federal laws and regulations;

“(G) the agreement of the parties over who will bear any additional costs necessary to meet changes in scope, or errors or omissions in design and construction; and

“(H) the agreement of the Secretary to issue a certificate of occupancy, if requested by the Indian tribe, based upon the review and verification by the Secretary, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, that the Indian tribe has secured upon completion the review and approval of the plans and specifications, sufficiency of design, life safety, and code compliance by qualified, licensed, and independent architects and engineers.

“(f) FUNDING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Funding appropriated for construction projects carried out under this title shall be included in funding agreements as annual or semiannual advance payments at the option of the Indian tribe.

“(2) ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall include all associated project contingency funds with each advance payment, and the Indian tribe shall be responsible for the management of such contingency funds.

“(g) NEGOTIATIONS.—At the option of the Indian tribe, construction project funding proposals shall be negotiated pursuant to the statutory process in section 105, and any resulting construction project agreement shall be incorporated into the funding agreement as addenda.

“(h) FEDERAL REVIEW AND VERIFICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall have—

“(A) at least 1 opportunity to review and verify, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, that project planning and design documents prepared by the Indian tribe in advance of initial construction are in conformity with the obligations of the Indian tribe under subsection (c); and

“(B) before the project planning and design documents are implemented, at least 1 opportunity to review and verify to the satisfaction of the Secretary that subsequent document amendments which result in a significant change in construction are in conformity with the obligations of the Indian tribe under subsection (c).

“(2) REPORTS.—The Indian tribe shall provide the Secretary with project progress and financial reports not less than semiannually.

“(3) OVERSIGHT VISITS.—The Secretary may conduct onsite project oversight visits semiannually or on an alternate schedule agreed to by the Secretary and the Indian tribe.

“(i) APPLICATION OF OTHER LAWS.—Unless otherwise agreed to by the Indian tribe and except as otherwise provided in this Act, no provision of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.), the Federal Acquisition Regulations issued pursuant to that Act, or any other law or regulation pertaining to Federal procurement (including Executive orders) shall apply to any construction program or project carried out under this title.

“(j) FUTURE FUNDING.—Upon completion of a facility constructed under this title, the Secretary shall include the facility among those eligible for annual operation and maintenance funding support comparable to that provided for similar facilities funded by the Department as annual appropriations are available and to the extent that the facility size and complexity and other factors do not exceed the funding formula criteria for comparable buildings.

“SEC. 409. PAYMENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—At the request of the governing body of an Indian tribe and under the terms of an applicable funding agreement, the Secretary shall provide funding to the Indian tribe to carry out the funding agreement.

“(b) ADVANCE ANNUAL PAYMENT.—At the option of the Indian tribe, a funding agreement shall provide for an advance annual payment to an Indian tribe.

“(c) AMOUNT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (e) and sections 405 and 406, the Secretary shall provide funds to the Indian tribe under a funding agreement for programs in an amount that is equal to the amount that the Indian tribe would have been entitled to receive under contracts and grants under this Act (including amounts for direct program and contract support costs and, in addition, any funds that are specifically or functionally related to the provision by the Secretary of services and benefits to the Indian tribe or its members) without regard to the organization level within the Department at which the programs are carried out.

“(2) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section reduces programs, services, or funds of, or provided to, another Indian tribe.

“(d) TIMING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to the terms of any compact or funding agreement entered into under this title, the Secretary shall transfer to the Indian tribe all funds provided for in the funding agreement, pursuant to subsection (c), and provide funding for periods covered by joint resolution adopted by Congress making continuing appropriations, to the extent permitted by such resolution.

“(2) TRANSFERS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Department of the Interior Tribal Self-Governance Act of 2010, in any instance in which a funding agreement requires an annual transfer of funding to be made at the beginning of a fiscal year or requires semiannual or other periodic transfers of funding to be made commencing at the beginning of a fiscal year, the first such transfer shall be made not later than 10 days after the apportionment of such funds by the Office of Management and Budget to the Department, unless the funding agreement provides otherwise.

“(e) AVAILABILITY.—Funds for trust services to individual Indians shall be available under a funding agreement only to the extent that the same services that would have been provided by the Secretary are provided to individual Indians by the Indian tribe.

“(f) MULTIYEAR FUNDING.—A funding agreement may provide for multiyear funding.

“(g) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall not—

“(1) fail to transfer to an Indian tribe its full share of any central, headquarters, regional, area, or service unit office or other funds due under this title for programs eligible under paragraph (1) or (3) of section 405(b), except as required by Federal law;

“(2) withhold any portion of such funds for transfer over a period of years; or

“(3) reduce the amount of funds required under this title—

“(A) to make funding available for self-governance monitoring or administration by the Secretary;

“(B) in subsequent years, except as necessary as a result of—

“(i) a reduction in appropriations from the previous fiscal year for the program to be included in a compact or funding agreement;

“(ii) a congressional directive in legislation or an accompanying report;

“(iii) a tribal authorization;

“(iv) a change in the amount of pass-through funds subject to the terms of the funding agreement; or

“(v) completion of an activity under a program for which the funds were provided;

“(C) to pay for Federal functions, including—

“(i) Federal pay costs;

“(ii) Federal employee retirement benefits;

“(iii) automated data processing;

“(iv) technical assistance; and

“(v) monitoring of activities under this title; or

“(D) to pay for costs of Federal personnel displaced by self-determination contracts under this Act or self-governance under this title.

“(h) FEDERAL RESOURCES.—If an Indian tribe elects to carry out a compact or funding agreement with the use of Federal personnel, Federal supplies (including supplies available from Federal warehouse facilities), Federal supply sources (including lodging, airline transportation, and other means of transportation, including the use of inter-agency motor pool vehicles), or other Federal resources (including supplies, services, and resources available to the Secretary under any procurement contracts in which the Department is eligible to participate), the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable, acquire and transfer such personnel, sup-

plies, or resources to the Indian tribe under this title.

“(i) PROMPT PAYMENT ACT.—Chapter 39 of title 31, United States Code, shall apply to the transfer of funds due under a compact or funding agreement authorized under this title.

“(j) INTEREST OR OTHER INCOME.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An Indian tribe may retain interest or income earned on any funds paid under a compact or funding agreement to carry out governmental purposes.

“(2) NO EFFECT ON OTHER AMOUNTS.—The retention of interest or income under paragraph (1) shall not diminish the amount of funds an Indian tribe is entitled to receive under a funding agreement in the year the interest or income is earned or in any subsequent fiscal year.

“(3) INVESTMENT STANDARD.—Funds transferred under this title shall be managed by the Indian tribe using the prudent investment standard, provided that the Secretary shall not be liable for any investment losses of funds managed by the Indian tribe that are not otherwise guaranteed or insured by the Federal Government.

“(k) CARRYOVER OF FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of an appropriations Act, all funds paid to an Indian tribe in accordance with a compact or funding agreement shall remain available until expended.

“(2) EFFECT OF CARRYOVER.—If an Indian tribe elects to carry over funding from 1 year to the next, the carryover shall not diminish the amount of funds the Indian tribe is entitled to receive under a funding agreement in that fiscal year or any subsequent fiscal year.

“(l) LIMITATION OF COSTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An Indian tribe shall not be obligated to continue performance that requires an expenditure of funds in excess of the amount of funds transferred under a compact or funding agreement.

“(2) NOTICE OF INSUFFICIENCY.—If at any time the Indian tribe has reason to believe that the total amount provided for a specific activity under a compact or funding agreement is insufficient, the Indian tribe shall provide reasonable notice of such insufficiency to the Secretary.

“(3) SUSPENSION OF PERFORMANCE.—If, after notice under paragraph (2), the Secretary does not increase the amount of funds transferred under the funding agreement, the Indian tribe may suspend performance of the activity until such time as additional funds are transferred.

“(4) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section reduces any programs, services, or funds of, or provided to, another Indian tribe.

“(m) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—The Office of Self-Governance shall be responsible for distribution of all Bureau of Indian Affairs funds provided under this title unless otherwise agreed by the parties to an applicable funding agreement.

“SEC. 410. FACILITATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided by law, the Secretary shall interpret each Federal law and regulation in a manner that facilitates—

“(1) the inclusion of programs in funding agreements; and

“(2) the implementation of funding agreements.

“(b) REGULATION WAIVER.—

“(1) REQUEST.—An Indian tribe may submit to the Secretary a written request for a waiver of applicability of a Federal regulation, including—

“(A) an identification of the specific text in the regulation sought to be waived; and

“(B) the basis for the request.

“(2) DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.—Not later than 120 days after receipt by the

Secretary and the designated officials under paragraph (4) of a request under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall approve or deny the requested waiver in writing to the Indian tribe.

“(3) EXTENSIONS.—The deadline described in paragraph (2) may be extended for any length of time, as agreed upon by both the Indian tribe and the Secretary.

“(4) DESIGNATED OFFICIALS.—The Secretary shall designate 1 or more appropriate officials in the Department to receive a copy of the waiver request described in paragraph (1).

“(5) GROUND FOR DENIAL.—The Secretary may deny a request under paragraph (1)—

“(A) for a program eligible under paragraph (1) or (3) of section 405(b), only upon a specific finding by the Secretary that the identified text in the regulation may not be waived because such a waiver is prohibited by Federal law; and

“(B) for a program eligible under section 405(b)(2), upon a specific finding by the Secretary that the waiver is prohibited by Federal law or is inconsistent with the express provisions of the funding agreement.

“(6) FAILURE TO MAKE DETERMINATION.—If the Secretary fails to approve or deny a waiver request within the period required under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall be deemed to have approved the request.

“(7) FINALITY.—A decision of the Secretary under this section shall be final for the Department.

“SEC. 411. DISCLAIMERS.

“Nothing in this title expands or alters any statutory authority of the Secretary in a manner that authorizes the Secretary to enter into any agreement under section 405—

“(1) with respect to an inherent Federal function;

“(2) in a case in which the law establishing a program explicitly prohibits the type of participation sought by the Indian tribe (without regard to whether 1 or more Indian tribes are identified in the authorizing law); or

“(3) that limits or reduces in any way the services, contracts, or funds that any other Indian tribe or tribal organization is eligible to receive under section 102 or any other applicable Federal law.

“SEC. 412. DISCRETIONARY APPLICATION OF OTHER SECTIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in section 101(c), at the option of a participating Indian tribe or Indian tribes, any of the provisions of title I may be incorporated in any compact or funding agreement under this title.

“(b) EFFECT.—Each incorporated provision under subsection (a) shall—

“(1) have the same force and effect as if set out in full in this title;

“(2) supplement or replace any related provision in this title; and

“(3) apply to any agency otherwise governed by this title.

“(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—If an Indian tribe requests incorporation at the negotiation stage of a compact or funding agreement, the incorporation shall—

“(1) be effective immediately; and

“(2) control the negotiation and resulting compact and funding agreement.

“SEC. 413. FUNDING NEEDS.

“(a) REQUIREMENT OF ANNUAL BUDGET REQUEST.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall identify in a report to accompany the annual budget request submitted to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, all amounts necessary to fully fund all funding agreements entered into under this Act.

“(2) DUTY OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall identify in a report to accompany each

budget request the amount of funds that are sufficient for planning and negotiation grants and sufficient to cover any shortfall in funding identified under subsection (b).

“(3) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this subsection authorizes the Secretary to reduce the programs, services, or funds to an Indian tribe.

“(b) **PRESENT FUNDING; SHORTFALLS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In each report described in subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall identify the level of need presently funded and any shortfall in funding (including direct program costs, tribal shares, and contract support costs) for each Indian tribe, directly by the Secretary, under self-determination contracts, or compacts, or funding agreements.

“(2) **SCHEDULE.**—

“(A) **FIRST REPORT.**—The first report required under subsection (a)(1) shall be—

“(i) limited to the Bureau of Indian Affairs agency office; and

“(ii) due on February 1, 2012.

“(B) **SECOND REPORT.**—The second report required under subsection (a)(1) shall—

“(i) include all funding at the Bureau of Indian Affairs agency and regional offices; and

“(ii) due on February 1, 2013.

“(C) **SUBSEQUENT REPORT.**—Beginning with the third report required under subsection (a)(1), which shall be due on February 1, 2014, all reports required under subsection (a)(1) shall include all funding at the Bureau of Indian Affairs agency, regional, and central offices, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, and the Office of the Special Trustee.

“SEC. 414. REPORTS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

“(1) **REQUIREMENT.**—Not later than February 1 of each year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report regarding the administration of this title.

“(2) **ANALYSIS.**—A report under paragraph (1) shall include a detailed analysis of unmet need for each Indian tribe, regardless of whether the Indian tribe is served directly by the Secretary, under self-determination contracts under title I, or under compacts and funding agreements authorized under this title.

“(3) **NO ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**—In preparing reports under paragraph (1), the Secretary may not impose any reporting requirements on participating Indian tribes not otherwise provided by this title.

“(b) **CONTENTS.**—Each report under subsection (a)(1) shall—

“(1) be compiled from information contained in funding agreements, annual audit reports, and data of the Secretary regarding the disposition of Federal funds;

“(2) identify—

“(A) the relative costs and benefits of self-governance;

“(B) with particularity, all funds that are specifically or functionally related to the provision by the Secretary of services and benefits to self-governance Indian tribes and members of Indian tribes;

“(C) the funds transferred to each Indian tribe and the corresponding reduction in the Federal employees and workload;

“(D) the funding formula for individual tribal shares of all Central Office funds, together with the comments of affected Indian tribes, developed under subsection (d); and

“(E) amounts expended in the preceding fiscal year to carry out inherent Federal functions, including an identification of inherent Federal functions;

“(3) contain a description of the methods used to determine the individual tribal share of funds controlled by all components of the Department (including funds assessed by any

other Federal agency) for inclusion in compacts or funding agreements;

“(4) before being submitted to Congress, be distributed to the Indian tribes for comment (with a comment period of not less than 30 days); and

“(5) include the separate views and comments of each Indian tribe or tribal organization.

“(c) **REPORT ON NON-BIA, NON-OST PROGRAMS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to optimize opportunities for Indian tribes participating in self-governance under this title, the Secretary shall—

“(A) review all programs administered by the Department, other than through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, or the Office of Special Trustee, without regard to the agency or office concerned; and

“(B) not later than January 1 of each year, submit to Congress—

“(i) a list of all such programs that the Secretary determines, with the concurrence of Indian tribes participating in self-governance under this title, are eligible to be included in a funding agreement at the request of a participating Indian tribe; and

“(ii) a list of all such programs for which Indian tribes have requested to include in a funding agreement under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 405(b), indicating whether each request was granted or denied, and stating the grounds for any denial.

“(2) **PROGRAMMATIC TARGETS.**—The Secretary shall establish programmatic targets, after consultation with Indian tribes participating in self-governance, to encourage bureaus of the Department to ensure that a significant portion of the programs identified in paragraph (1) are included in funding agreements.

“(3) **PUBLICATION.**—The lists and targets under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be—

“(A) published in the Federal Register; and

“(B) made available to Indian tribes.

“(4) **ANNUAL REVIEW.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall annually review and publish in the Federal Register, after consultation with Indian tribes participating in self-governance, revised lists and programmatic targets.

“(B) **CONTENTS.**—The revised lists and programmatic targets shall include all programs that were eligible for contracting in the original list published in the Federal Register in 1995, except for programs specifically determined not to be contractible as a matter of law.

“(d) **REPORT ON CENTRAL OFFICE FUNDS.**—Not later than February 1, 2012, the Secretary shall, in consultation with Indian tribes, develop a funding formula to determine the individual tribal share of funds controlled by the Central Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office of the Special Trustee, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs for inclusion in the compacts.

“SEC. 415. REGULATIONS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

“(1) **PROMULGATION.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Department of the Interior Tribal Self-Governance Act of 2010, the Secretary shall initiate procedures under subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, to negotiate and promulgate such regulations as are necessary to carry out this title.

“(2) **PUBLICATION OF PROPOSED REGULATIONS.**—Proposed regulations to implement this title shall be published in the Federal Register not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Department of the Interior Tribal Self-Governance Act of 2010.

“(3) **EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.**—The authority to promulgate regulations under

paragraph (1) shall expire on the date that is 24 months after the date of enactment of the Department of the Interior Tribal Self-Governance Act of 2010.

“(b) **COMMITTEE.**—

“(1) **MEMBERSHIP.**—A negotiated rule-making committee established pursuant to section 565 of title 5, United States Code, to carry out this section shall have as its members only representatives of the Federal Government and tribal government.

“(2) **LEAD AGENCY.**—Among the Federal representatives described in paragraph (1), the Office of Self-Governance shall be the lead agency for the Department.

“(c) **ADAPTATION OF PROCEDURES.**—The Secretary shall adapt the negotiated rule-making procedures to the unique context of self-governance and the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Indian tribes.

“(d) **EFFECT.**—

“(1) **REPEAL.**—The Secretary may repeal any regulation that is inconsistent with this Act.

“(2) **CONFLICTING PROVISIONS.**—This title shall supersede any conflicting provision of law (including any conflicting regulations).

“(3) **EFFECTIVENESS WITHOUT REGARD TO REGULATIONS.**—The lack of promulgated regulations on an issue shall not limit the effect or implementation of this title.

“SEC. 416. EFFECT OF CIRCULARS, POLICIES, MANUALS, GUIDANCES, AND RULES.

“Unless expressly agreed to by a participating Indian tribe in a compact or funding agreement, the participating Indian tribe shall not be subject to any agency circular, policy, manual, guidance, or rule adopted by the Department, except for—

“(1) the eligibility provisions of section 105(g); and

“(2) regulations promulgated pursuant to section 415.

“SEC. 417. APPEALS.

“Except as provided in section 407(d), in any administrative action, appeal, or civil action for judicial review of any decision made by the Secretary under this title, the Secretary shall have the burden of proof of demonstrating by a preponderance of the evidence—

“(1) the validity of the grounds for the decision; and

“(2) the consistency of the decision with the requirements and policies of this title.

“SEC. 418. APPLICATION OF OTHER PROVISIONS.

“Section 314 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-512; 104 Stat. 1959), shall apply to compacts and funding agreements entered into under this title.

“SEC. 419. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this title.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, under self-governance, Indian tribes assume the duties of the Federal Government for certain programs within the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services. Self-governance empowers tribes to exercise their inherent sovereignty and make key decisions that will impact their nations. The widespread success of self-governance since its inception demonstrates that when tribes make the decisions that directly impact their tribal citizens, the outcomes are far greater.

Introduced by our colleague from Oklahoma (Mr. BOREN), H.R. 4347 would amend the self-determination contracting program to allow title 1 tribes to become familiar with the self-governance compacting program. This legislation would also amend the Department of the Interior self-governance program to make it consistent with the self-governance program at the Department of Health and Human Services. It allows Indian tribes to step into the shoes of the Federal Government to administer programs at the Department of the Interior using rules and procedures similar to those used at the Indian Health Service.

I would like to commend Mr. BOREN from Oklahoma for his leadership on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill under consideration today is an amended version of the bill as reported, and I thank the chairman of the committee and the sponsor of the legislation for their willingness to engage the Republicans on a bipartisan basis in what is a rather complex body of law.

The Republicans hope this bill accomplishes its primary goal, which is to increase the outsourcing to tribes of programs and functions of the Department of the Interior that are provided to Indians because of their status as Indians.

At the core of H.R. 4347 is the principle that Washington, DC, is not capable of managing tribal programs as effectively as the governments of Indian people—the Indian tribes. This bill could be a template for proposals to outsource Federal programs, where appropriate, to States, tribes, and the private sector.

I must say, Mr. Speaker, I'm disappointed that the Obama administration has not provided a formal statement on the position of H.R. 4347, as amended.

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Bipartisan staff sought to address concerns expressed by the Department of the Interior in its testimony on the bill as introduced. For this reason, I

think the House is owed something in writing from the Department clarifying its views on the amended bill. Regardless, I do not see this silence from the administration as a reason to hold up the progress on the bill.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4347, which authorizes the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to select up to 50 new Indian tribes per year to participate in self-governance programs. I am proud to co-sponsor the Department of the Interior Tribal Self-Governance Act, and I thank my colleague, Congressman BOREN for introducing this legislation.

As a member of the Native American Caucus, I have worked with my colleagues in Congress to address the needs of Native Americans. This legislation will allow eligible tribes to assume the duties of the Federal Government for certain programs within the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services.

Mr. Speaker, the Government Accounting Office has shown that tribes that participate in self-governance have seen greater gains in employment than tribes that do not. The passage of this legislation will allow more tribes to participate in self-governance programs and increase the financial prospects for its members.

California is home to over 100 federally recognized tribes. These tribes deserve the opportunity to participate in self-governance programs should they desire to do so.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4347 and allow Native American tribes the opportunity to enter into self-governance agreements. Native Americans should be afforded the opportunity to administer their programs and increase employment among its members.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4347, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALLOWING YSLETA DEL SUR PUEBLO TRIBE TO DETERMINE BLOOD REQUIREMENT FOR MEMBERSHIP

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5811) to amend the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Alabama and Coshatta Indian Tribes of Texas Restoration Act to allow the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribe to determine blood quantum requirement for membership in that tribe.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5811

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. BLOOD QUANTUM REQUIREMENT DETERMINED BY TRIBE.

Section 108(a)(2) of the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Alabama and Coshatta Indian Tribes of Texas Restoration Act (25 U.S.C. 1300g-7(a)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) any person of Tigua Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Indian blood enrolled by the tribe.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

One of the greatest exercises of tribe sovereignty is the ability of a tribe to determine its tribal membership. This measure would allow a Texas tribe to determine the blood quantum requirement for membership in that tribe.

My colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), introduced H.R. 5811 to restore the tribe's right to determine its own membership requirements by deleting a blood quantum requirement specified in a 1987 law. Passage of this legislation would extend to the tribe the same sovereign right possessed by all other Indian tribes: The ability to determine who is and who is not a member of that tribe.

This measure is long overdue. I commend my colleague for introducing it. Similar legislation passed the House last Congress by unanimous consent. I urge Members to support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the gentlelady from the Virgin Islands has adequately described this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of this legislation, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES).

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlelady for yielding me this time, and the ranking member and the chairman for supporting this bill. It is a very important bill for us, for the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribe and Alabama and Coshatta Indian Tribes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 5811, a bill I introduced to amend the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Alabama and Coshatta Indian Tribes of Texas Restoration Act of 1987 to allow the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tigua tribe the authority to determine the blood quantum requirement for membership in their tribe. Since

coming to Congress, I have been proud to represent the Tiguas and I have continually fought to lift this requirement.

My Congressional district in El Paso is home to the Tigua Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, the oldest community in Texas. They are one of the three Native American tribes and the only Pueblo tribe in the state. The Tiguas have maintained a significant presence in the El Paso region with tribal enrollment currently over 1,600 citizens. The Tiguas have also been very active participants in the regional business community for almost 40 years. The tribe strives to establish a business-friendly environment while maintaining their culture and traditions. The tribe owns and operates a diverse set of enterprises and corporations that provide employment for both tribal members and the El Paso community.

However, the Tiguas are one of a very few federally-recognized tribes still required by Federal law to use a specified degree of blood quantum to determine membership. If the current $\frac{1}{8}$ degree requirement remains in effect, Tigua tribal membership will decline significantly within three generations.

For decades, other tribal governments have used a variety of methods to determine membership. The decision to use a blood quantum requirement has been at the discretion of the tribe as a part of their tribal sovereignty. Tribes have also been able to determine if lineal and collateral descendants of members listed in their base rolls are eligible to be enrolled.

My bill will allow the Tiguas the same opportunity as other recognized tribes to use these methods, and specifically blood quantum levels, to determine membership. With H.R. 5811, individuals removed from the rolls in previous years and others will be able to petition for enrollment. Historically, many of these members would normally have been included as members of the tribe.

This bill is the life blood of the tribe. By modifying the tribal enrollment requirements, the Tiguas will be able to preserve the unique character and traditions of their tribe based on shared history, customs, and language in addition to tribal blood. This bill will ensure their survival as the oldest community in Texas and the only Pueblo still in existence in the State. This bill has passed twice before in the House of Representatives, and I urge my colleagues to support passage of this bill.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5811, which allows the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribe to determine the blood quantum requirement for membership in their tribe. I thank my colleague, Congressman REYES for introducing this legislation.

This legislation will specifically allow the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Indian tribe to determine their membership. Native American tribes should be afforded the opportunity to determine the qualifications for membership in their tribes.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Native American Caucus, I will continue to work with my colleagues in Congress to address the unique needs of Native Americans.

California is home to over one hundred federally recognized tribes. Earlier this month, I was able to meet with the Pauma Band of Mission Indians. The reservation is located in Pauma Valley, California. The Pauma Band of Mission Indians and others across the nation

should be permitted to determine their requirements to be a member, rather than having to rely on some outside body to make this determination.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5811.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5811.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CASA GRANDE RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY MODIFICATION ACT OF 2010

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5110) to modify the boundary of the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5110

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Boundary Modification Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Proposed Casa Grande Ruins Boundary Modification", numbered 303/100,934, and dated January 2010.

(2) MONUMENT.—The term "Monument" means the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument in the State of Arizona.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Arizona.

SEC. 3. ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OF LANDS.

(a) ACQUISITION OF LANDS.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriate funds from willing owners only, the private or State lands or interests in lands generally depicted on the map, to be administered as part of the Monument.

(b) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION TO NPS.—The following Federal lands as generally depicted on the map are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws; location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws and mineral materials laws, and administrative jurisdiction of such Federal lands is hereby transferred to the National Park Service to be administered as part of the Monument:

(1) The approximately 3.8 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) The approximately 7.41 acres of Federal land of administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(c) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION TO BIA.—Administrative jurisdiction of the approximately 3.5 acres of Federal land administered by the National Park Service as generally depicted on the map as "Lands to be Transferred to BIA" are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the purposes of the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—Upon acquisition or transfer of the lands identified in subsections (a) and (b), the Secretary shall administer those lands as part of the Monument in accordance with the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(1) the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(2) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(e) BOUNDARY AND MAP UPDATE.—

(1) TRANSFERS.—Upon completion of the transfers pursuant to subsection (b), the Secretary shall modify the boundary of the Monument accordingly, and shall update the map to reflect such transfers.

(2) ACQUISITIONS.—Upon completion of any of the acquisitions pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall modify the boundary of the Monument accordingly, and shall update the map to reflect such acquisitions.

(f) MAP ON FILE.—The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION OF STATE TRUST LANDS.

The Secretary may enter in to an agreement with the State to provide for cooperative management of the approximately 200 acres of State trust lands generally depicted on the map.

SEC. 5. BOUNDARY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study to identify any additional lands that the Secretary considers appropriate to be a part of any future adjustments to the boundary of the Monument.

(b) CRITERIA.—The study shall examine the natural, cultural, recreational, and scenic values and characteristics of the lands identified under subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date funds are made available for the study under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5110 would add 415 acres to Casa Grande Ruins National Monument located south of Phoenix, Arizona.

Currently, the 472-acre monument represents only part of the historic Native American community that once existed in that area. A 2003 National

Park Service report identified seven parcels for potential addition to this monument.

H.R. 5110 authorizes the acquisition of three properties "by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds from willing owners only."

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5110 is a good bill. Representative ANN KIRKPATRICK has worked hard to bring it to the floor, and I urge the House to approve it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, there are many things in my view that are wrong with this bill, but I just want to point out three of them. First, this bill represents wasteful and unnecessary spending at a time of exploding Federal debt. Second, it lacks needed protection for private property rights. Third, it expands the already bloated Federal Government at a time when our priority should be on jobs and economic growth, not the growth of government.

It shouldn't be necessary to point out that at a time of near double-digit unemployment and trillion-dollar debt, we really ought to be working to unleash private-sector economic growth so more Americans can find jobs, can pay their mortgages, and provide for a better life for their families. Instead, as usual, with the current Democrat leadership, we are talking about borrowing more money from foreign countries to pass a bill to further aggrandize the Federal estate.

The National Park Service estimates that it would cost \$10 million to buy the land targeted in this bill. Now this isn't beachfront property in the Virgin Islands like we saw targeted earlier in this Congress. Instead, it is in the Arizona desert. But we are hearing the same argument why we should go along with this.

Are these private lands in danger of being injured by development? Hardly. It seems some of the land may be owned by the State or a wealthy non-profit presumably created to protect the land from development. There is no urgent need to borrow money to buy this land right now. No one can claim that these lands are in imminent danger.

Further, this legislation does not protect the rights of private property owners. Instead it continues the disturbing practice of Congress drawing boundaries of Federal land management areas around private property, even in cases where the landowners have not given their written approval.

When Congress expands Federal boundaries to encircle private property, we sometimes shower ourselves in praise for protecting private property from the dreaded private property owner. But Congress should only draw boundaries around lands the Federal Government already owns, not around what it wants to own.

I know the bill purports to protect private property, but it does nothing,

Mr. Speaker, and this is important, it does nothing to restrain the eminent domain authority already possessed by the Secretary of the Interior according to both Federal case law and the Congressional Research Service. This bill expands an area previously designated under the Antiquities Act. As the Committee on Natural Resources learned from recently leaked Department of the Interior documents, this administration is strongly interested in creating new national monuments or expanding existing ones, and doing so with or without Congress.

The American people are way ahead of Washington on these issues, Mr. Speaker. They know that what we should be doing is controlling spending, protecting private property, taking better care of the land we already own, and reducing the dead weight of taxation and Federal bureaucracy that is stifling free enterprise, which is the engine of economic growth.

□ 1440

With that being said, there are parts of this bill that I could support, such as clearing up administrative jurisdiction issues and a boundary modification to remedy trespassing issues for an irrigation project. However, I am sorry that these sections, which had broad support, weren't allowed to stand on their own.

So for those reasons I've cited, I urge a "no" vote on H.R. 5110.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the sponsor of this important piece of legislation, the gentlewoman from Arizona, Representative ANN KIRKPATRICK.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my legislation, H.R. 5110, the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Boundary Modification Act.

In Coolidge, Arizona, we have the largest prehistoric structure in the Nation—the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument. Throughout Coolidge and the nearby city of Florence, there is evidence of prehistoric structures—homes, irrigation canals and potential recreational facilities.

Each year, thousands of visitors come to Pinal County to visit the ruins, to learn about the ancient Hohokam culture that lived there, and to see the amazing prehistoric architecture they left behind. Protecting more of these sensitive areas will allow further development of tourism to the area, and it will help fulfill the mission of the monument.

The legislation under consideration today does two things. First, it allows an expansion of the boundary of the monument to include land nearby, which will greatly enhance the existing site. Second, it provides for a study to determine what additional sites in Coolidge and Florence could be incorporated in the future.

This bill is critical to the economic development of Coolidge and Florence

and of the entire county. It is critical for the preservation of cultural and historical sites, which is unequaled anywhere else on the continent. It is the kind of low-cost, job-creating project we need in Arizona.

Mr. Speaker, since I have been in Congress, I have been the voice of fiscal discipline, and I have been looking for low-cost, job-creating projects. This is one of them. This project would create hundreds of jobs in an area where it does have double-digit unemployment. Talk about double-digit unemployment—that's in my district. That is what this is going to address. This is a low-cost jobs project.

Let me tell you that this is exactly why the American people right now are so angry and frustrated. It is why I am angry and frustrated, and it is why you are angry and frustrated. It is because Washington is not listening to the local people. The people of Coolidge and Florence have worked on this project for years. It is not about partisanship. They have come together as local community leaders and as private businesses to support this job-creation project. It makes common sense. Yet, once again, Washington is not going to listen to the voices of the American people. Once again, Washington is going to impose its partisan bickering to stop jobs and to not listen to the American people. That is what is wrong with Washington.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this critical legislation.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members that it is not in order to address occupants of the gallery.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am sorry the gentlewoman from Arizona did not yield to me so I could ask her a question as we have heard a great deal of talk here on the floor about jobs creation. I am certainly one who believes that we need to create jobs, particularly in the private sector, because the private sector is the engine of growth in our country.

I was simply going to ask the gentlewoman if she could document officially how many jobs have been created. The reason, Mr. Speaker, is that this existing area is already some 1,600 acres. To suggest that an area which is 1,600 acres is not creating jobs but that adding some 400-plus acres would create jobs flies in the face of common sense.

What this bill is all about, once again, is the Federal Government's buying more land when we have a backlog of some \$9 billion of maintenance in this country. Yet here we are, trying to add more land, which presumably adds more to the backlog. The American people get it. They understand it. While this is small, I understand, Mr. Speaker, it is the reason I think this bill is ill-advised today. I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I also want to commend Congresswoman KIRKPATRICK for her leadership in preserving the culture, history and artifacts of this important area.

Just like Castle Nugent, enacting this bill spends no money and acquires no land—none. What it does is puts in place the authority necessary to acquire these invaluable pieces of our ancient past if and when the time is right and the money is available. Given the value of the resources involved, this should be an easy decision. It would be a shame if political gamesmanship and partisan bickering allowed these pieces of our past, the jobs that would be created, and the hard work of the people of this part of Arizona to be lost forever.

I ask my colleagues to vote “yes” on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5110, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

SEDONA-RED ROCK NATIONAL SCENIC AREA ACT OF 2010

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4823) to establish the Sedona-Red Rock National Scenic Area in the Coconino National Forest, Arizona, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4823

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Sedona-Red Rock National Scenic Area Act of 2010”.

SEC. 2. SEDONA-RED ROCK NATIONAL SCENIC AREA, COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the Coconino National Forest, Arizona, the Sedona-Red Rock National Scenic Area (in this section referred to as the “Scenic Area”) for the purposes of—

(1) limiting exchanges of land involving National Forest System land included in the Scenic Area; and

(2) managing the National Forest System land included in the Scenic Area as provided in the land and resource management plan for the Coconino National Forest.

(b) **BOUNDARIES.**—The Scenic Area shall consist of approximately 160,000 acres of National Forest System land in the Coconino National

Forest, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sedona-Red Rocks National Scenic Area” and dated June 7, 2010. The Scenic Area shall not include any land located outside the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest.

(c) **MAP AND BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION.**—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and boundary description of the Scenic Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. The map and boundary description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and description. The map and boundary description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

(d) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the Scenic Area in accordance with this Act, the land and resource management plan for the Coconino National Forest (including any subsequent amendment or revision of the plan), and the laws and regulations generally applicable to the National Forest System. In the event of conflict between this Act and such other laws and regulations, this Act shall take precedence.

(e) **RESTRICTION ON SCENIC AREA LAND EXCHANGES.**—With regard to acquisitions of land for public purposes, land exchanges that dispose of National Forest System land included in the Scenic Area may occur only if—

(1) the exchange results in the acquisition of land within the boundaries of the Scenic Area from a willing seller for inclusion in the Scenic Area;

(2) there is no net loss of National Forest System land within the boundaries of the Scenic Area; and

(3) an environmental analysis in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and consistent with the applicable forest plan amendment is completed before any land exchange within the boundaries of the Scenic Area.

(f) **DEPOSIT OF CONSIDERATION FROM CERTAIN LAND SALES; USE.**—

(1) **DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.**—Moneys received by the Secretary of Agriculture from the sale or exchange of land located in the Coconino National Forest shall be deposited in the fund established by Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the Sisk Act; 16 U.S.C. 484a).

(2) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Notwithstanding the limitations on the use of moneys deposited in the fund established by Public Law 90-171, moneys deposited under paragraph (1) shall be available for use by the Secretary of Agriculture, without further appropriation and until expended, for the acquisition of land or interests in land within the National Forest System in Arizona.

(g) **NO EFFECT ON SURROUNDING LAND, ROADS, OR EASEMENTS.**—The establishment of the Scenic Area does not affect—

(1) the maintenance or use of public, private, or Forest Service roads within the Scenic Area;

(2) the legal status, maintenance, or use of rights-of-way and utility easements within the Scenic Area;

(3) the management of State, municipal, or private land located in the vicinity of or within the boundaries of the Scenic Area;

(4) the management of National Forest System land that is not included in the Scenic Area; or

(5) the construction or siting of transportation projects or water projects (and associated facilities) within the Scenic Area or in areas outside the Scenic Area.

(h) **NO CAUSE OF ACTION.**—Nothing in this Act creates a private cause of action in any Federal, state or tribal court.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN)

and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4823, introduced by Congresswoman ANN KIRKPATRICK, would authorize the establishment of the Sedona-Red Rock National Scenic Area in the Coconino National Forest in northern Arizona.

This legislation would protect approximately 160,000 acres by restricting land exchanges within the scenic area and by managing the land within the scenic area for conservation purposes. The bill specifically provides that the establishment of the national scenic area shall not impact surrounding land, roads or easements nor will it impact utility easements, the management of State, municipal or private land or the management of surrounding national forest land.

Mr. Speaker, 4823 is a good bill. Representative KIRKPATRICK has worked diligently with residents, officials, and business owners to craft this legislation, making it widely popular in the community of Sedona.

I urge Members to support H.R. 4823. I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1450

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I have concerns about how this “National Scenic Area” designation will affect the safety, welfare, and economic livelihoods of those who live and work within this 160,000-acre proposal.

Mr. Speaker, there is no underlying act for national scenic areas, as is the case for wilderness proposals and wild and scenic river designations. Instead, unless guidelines are set limiting how restrictive the designation will be, a National Scenic Area designation is accompanied by only hope and uncertainty.

H.R. 4823 is silent on everything but the fact that land exchanges are prohibited. This sort of vague and open-ended delegation of authority is an invitation to litigation and bureaucratic overreach. So for that reason, Mr. Speaker, I cannot support this legislation in its current form.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Arizona, Representative KIRKPATRICK.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my legislation, H.R. 4823, the Sedona Red Rocks National Scenic Area Act.

I have often said that the congressional district I am fortunate to represent is the most beautiful in the country. The iconic red rocks that surround the Sedona community and extend into the Verde Valley are indeed a national treasure that is unparalleled. Millions of visitors come from across the Nation and around the globe each year to see the red rocks.

The communities throughout Red Rock Country in Arizona have, for years, discussed the long-term protection of the amazing national resource that surrounds the area. A nonpartisan community coalition came together to advocate for protection of the red rocks through a National Scenic Area, as designated by Congress.

Preserving the natural beauty of the red rocks will ensure that our great-grandchildren will be able to enjoy this unique site just as we do. Just as important, it will attract new visitors and more business to the surrounding communities, getting folks to work during this economic downturn. This bill is necessary to secure these tremendous benefits.

Last year, I circulated draft legislation to local stakeholders, to supporters, and to those with concerns. The Forest Service, the city government, the local Chamber of Commerce, the coalition, Realtors, small business owners, and concerned citizens provided valuable comments and edits to the text of this proposed bill. Through the House Natural Resources Committee, the bill has been further amended by both Republicans and Democrats and was reported from committee without objection.

Good ideas and good policy come from the people, and this bill is the culmination of much debate and feedback in the communities it will affect. Thanks to the involvement of so many people with so many different perspectives, we have put together legislation that will work better for the Sedona area now and in the future. It is the first step forward in moving towards meaningful, long-term protection of the area and towards economic development for the region.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, this is a low-cost jobs project. There is no cost to this. It is a project that I have been looking for that creates jobs that requires Federal action, not Federal spending.

It's appalling, but not surprising, that my esteemed colleagues on the other side of the aisle oppose a low-cost jobs project. They clearly do not understand what's happening to the American people who do not have a job. And when you do not have a job right now, nothing else matters. And it is unbelievable to me that, again, partisan bickering in Washington—not in Sedona—is going to stop a job creation bill.

It's time that Washington started listening to the American people. The people in Sedona are able to put aside partisan bickering and come together for the good of the community and to create jobs, and Washington cannot do the same? Believe me, I will let the folks back home know who rose in opposition, who let partisan bickering drown out their voices and drown out their common sense.

I have always said it is the American people that are going to turn this country around, not Washington, and this is exactly why. This is exactly why: Partisan bickering that gridlocks Washington.

Shame on you.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Apparently the gentlelady from Arizona wasn't listening to what I said in my opening remarks as to what concerns I had with this bill. I wish that she had yielded to me because I could have asked a question and maybe she could have enlightened me. But my understanding is there is absolutely nothing in Federal law that designates or describes what a scenic area is. Unlike a wilderness area, unlike a wild and scenic river, nothing describes what a scenic area is. I said in my opening remarks that the reason I oppose this is simply because the vagueness of this opens up potential litigation that will likely affect those surrounding this area. That's what my concern is. I would be willing to work with anybody to try to resolve these issues, but to suggest that my opposition to this is because I am opposed to jobs, it simply misses the point. The gentlelady was simply not listening to what I was saying.

Now, I do have a concern when there are Federal dollars that are spent, but there are no Federal dollars on this; it's simply that we don't have what a designation is. In fact, one could say, Mr. Speaker, if one were thinking in a mischievous way, that the only job creation that legislation like this would create, if it were passed, would be for the trial bar because they could sue over something that is not described in statute. Who wins by that? I don't think the private property owners around this area would win by that.

So I'm disappointed that she would use the tone of argument against our opposition as not trying to work together. There is just simply no designation for "scenic" in Federal statute. Don't you think we ought to have some designation before we designate something "scenic"?

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, it's been clear from listening to my colleague Mrs. KIRKPATRICK that not only she, but the community, recognizes that this bill is good for business and good for jobs. People come from all over the world to enjoy the unique red rock landscape and the world-class rec-

reational opportunities this place offers.

This bill helps conserve that landscape that the community relies on for tourism. In fact, there were several amendments offered by the other side of the aisle at markup, and all of the amendments offered by the minority were accepted and they addressed their concerns then. In markup, Mr. FLAKE also added to this clause a section that provided that the construction or siting of transportation projects or water projects within the scenic area or outside the scenic area would not be impacted.

This is a good bill which the people of Mrs. KIRKPATRICK's district strongly support. The community has diligently worked together to help get this bill here today, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4823, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1500

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LAND CONVEYANCE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5494) to direct the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain properties to the District of Columbia, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5494

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TRANSFER OF CERTAIN PROPERTIES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the District of Columbia by quitclaim deed all right, title, and interest of the United States to the following properties in the District of Columbia:

(1) Square 336, Lot 828, as shown on Assessment and Taxation Plat 3761-Y among the records of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia (Shaw Junior High School recreation fields).

(2) Square 542, Lot 85, as referenced on page 104 of Subdivision Book 141 and shown on Map 8634 among the records of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia (Southwest Library).

(3) Square 2864, Lot 830, as shown on Assessment and Taxation Plat 3495-G among the records of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia (Meyer Elementary School).

(4) *Reservation 277-A, as shown on page 4 of Subdivision Book 134 among the records of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia.*

(5) *Square 2558, Lot 803, as shown on Assessment and Taxation Plat 65 among the records of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia (a portion of the Marie H. Reed Community Learning Center).*

(6) *Square 2558, Lot 810, as shown on Assessment and Taxation Plat 65 among the records of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia (a portion of the Marie H. Reed Community Learning Center).*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5494 was introduced by Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON of the District of Columbia in June 2010. The bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer title to six small Federal properties to the District of Columbia.

This land transfer will allow the city government to better maintain these properties as well as plan for their future development.

Mr. Speaker, Congresswoman NORTON is a tireless advocate for the people of the District and should be commended for her work on this bill. I congratulate her on her efforts and urge the House to support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the gentlelady from the Virgin Islands has adequately explained this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, the sponsor of H.R. 5494, Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, is chairing a committee meeting at this time, so she is unable to be on the floor. Therefore under general leave, I am submitting the statement of Congresswoman NORTON for the RECORD.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources, NICK RAHALL, and subcommittee chair RAÚL GRIJALVA for their delightful work in moving this important bill to the House floor. H.R. 5494 will transfer ownership of certain properties in the District from the National Park Service (NPS) to the District of Columbia. NPS supports the transfer of these small, scattered properties. These isolated parcels are of no use to NPS, but can be useful for overall livability in the city.

The District of Columbia is land-poor because the federal government owns much of the land here, and certainly the best located

land. In fact, these transfers achieve a balance between the city and NPS, by addressing the city's growing need for land in a manner consistent with NPS's mission to protect parkland. These small parcels are scattered throughout the city and include a portion of the Marie H. Reed Community Learning Center, the old Meyer Elementary School site, the Shaw Junior High School recreational fields, the Southwest Library site, and a small traffic island at the intersection of North Capitol Street and Florida Avenue. The transfer of these small parcels will allow the District to develop recreational fields, encourage economic development and improve livability in the District of Columbia.

As we begin to emerge from the Great Recession, the District needs all available tools and resources to help promote economic recovery. For years, the District has managed and maintained these properties, which have no national, regional or historical significance, and are of no interest to the federal government. My bill simply allows the District to better utilize the limited land here for the benefit of the city and its residents.

I ask my colleagues to pass this non-partisan, non-controversial land transfer bill.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5494, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain properties to the District of Columbia."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PEACE CORPS COMMEMORATIVE WORK

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4195) to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4195

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MEMORIAL TO COMMEMORATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PEACE CORPS AND TO HONOR THE IDEALS UPON WHICH IT WAS FOUND.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.**—The Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to commemorate the formation of the Peace Corps and to honor the ideals upon which the Peace Corps was founded.

(b) **COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.**—The establishment of the commemorative work shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United

States Code (commonly known as the "Commemorative Works Act").

(c) **USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS PROHIBITED.**—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the commemorative work. The Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work.

(d) **DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.**—If, upon payment of all expenses for the establishment of the commemorative work (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), or upon expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Interior for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 2. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4195 would authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia. The Foundation was created to promote a memorial to "honor the pre-eminent historical and lasting significance of the establishment of the Peace Corps . . . and the American ideals and values upon which it was founded."

H.R. 4195 was introduced by Congressman FARR, one of six Members of Congress who have served in the Peace Corps. I commend Representative FARR for his persistence in championing the Peace Corps and this legislation, and I urge Members to support H.R. 4195.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4195 has once again been adequately explained by the gentlelady from the Virgin Islands. However, I would like to emphasize—and I

think this is important in the discussion we're having today—that this project would be planned, constructed, and maintained using non-Federal funds. We ought to look at that probably more often in programs we address here.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of this legislation, the gentleman from California, Congressman FARR.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of my colleagues in Congress who are return Peace Corps volunteers—Congressman PETRI, Congressman HONDA, Congressman DRIEHAUS, and Congressman GARAMENDI.

Fifty years ago this October in a pre-dawn address, then-Presidential candidate, John F. Kennedy, challenged students at the University of Michigan to give 2 years of their lives to improve America's image by serving abroad.

This impromptu exhortation ultimately set the stage for the Peace Corps, redefined U.S. global engagement, and elevated American moral standing at the height of the Cold War.

The idea ignited the public imagination and the executive branch initiated the program rapidly. Losing no time, President Kennedy ordered Sargent Shriver to do a feasibility study. Sargent Shriver said at the time, "We received more letters from people offering to work in or to volunteer for the Peace Corps, which did not then exist, than for all other existing Federal agencies."

I was one of those early recruits who found in the Peace Corps an avenue for national service. And just as 8,000 current volunteers are doing today around the world, I did many years ago in Medellin, Colombia, South America.

As a member of the Peace Corps, you wake up in a distant country, without any modern amenities, and start working with your neighbors to prioritize community projects. You labor shoulder-to-shoulder to make those projects a reality. And in the process, you build hope and understanding and demonstrate American generosity.

The understanding is a two-way street. When I was in Colombia, I learned as much as I taught. I took away as much as I gave.

When I was in Colombia, my mother passed away from cancer. My father brought my two sisters to visit me to have a family reunion. My youngest sister, Nancy, 17-years-old, a junior in high school, was killed in an accident. She was thrown from a horse. Her death was avoidable. Better health care, a better hospital could have saved her.

I was angry at Colombia, at sort of Third World poverty, at my community, and at myself for having brought my family to visit me.

I stuck with it, though, and over time with reflection, I came to terms with my anger. It was not Colombia. It was not Colombian doctors who flew

hundreds of miles in the middle of the night to try to save her. It was not my community in Colombia. When the landing strip was too dark for a plane to land, members of the community put out burning lanterns to guide the plane in. They consoled me. They took care of our family.

It was poverty, the grinding poverty that still exists today, that exposes women and men, young and old, to enormous vulnerabilities.

I might add that those vulnerabilities aren't protected by an American passport or an American ability to find monetary solutions. If you're stuck in an underserved, poverty part of the world with a crisis in front of you, you have to deal with the tools at hand.

I committed then at that moment, and throughout my life, to work to end the culture of poverty. My life was changed. It was the Peace Corps that changed me.

My story is one of a quarter of a million volunteer stories and millions of more Peace Corps stories if you talk to the communities that receive the volunteers.

Peace Corps was then, and continues to be today, a story of the goodness of the United States of America. Next year, Peace Corps will celebrate its 50th anniversary.

□ 1510

In anticipation of this momentous occasion, the 111th Congress is poised to take action on two very important measures to honor the Peace Corps. First, the House will vote today to celebrate a half century of the Peace Corps with a commemorative work in the District of Columbia. The commemorative work authorized by this bill is compliant with both the letter and the intent of the Commemorative Works Act. It costs zero taxpayer dollars, not a penny.

This bill provides a space where the creation of the Peace Corps will find its place in American history. It will be a modest commemorative work, a place to contemplate the spirit of hope that gave rise to the idea of sending a cadre of Americans into the world to serve their country by serving the poorest and most vulnerable in the world. It commemorates the creation of a unique form of public service that seeks peace through international service, people-to-people diplomacy, and cross-cultural understanding.

I appreciate the work of Chairman RAHALL and Chairman GRIJALVA and their staffs; the minority staff and Mr. DOC HASTINGS, and I particularly would like to recognize the staffs of both of the majority and minority committee members who helped bring this bill to the floor.

Later this year we'll have another opportunity to show our appreciation for the Peace Corps when we vote for the House funding for Peace Corps in the FY11 State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act. The House has met the President's ask of \$446 million, the

subcommittee marked it at that, which can renew the promise of the Peace Corps in anticipation of its 50th anniversary.

President Obama has directed the Peace Corps to aggressively reform programming and training and open up and expand missions around the world, specifically in North Africa, Central Asia, and the Middle East. Just as President Kennedy did 50 years ago, President Obama inspired a Nation with his call to service. He has redefined the way the United States engages with the world, emphasizing direct communication and people-to-people diplomacy. Peace Corps represents those ideals at a time when diplomacy is a global imperative.

Please join me in voting for H.R. 4195 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Peace Corps and allow a commemorative mark to be done at no cost to the taxpayers.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I support passage of H.R. 4195, a bill that would authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work to honor the formation of the Peace Corps and the ideals upon which it was founded.

I served in the Peace Corps in Somalia in 1966–67, just 5 years after the program's founding, and saw first hand the contribution that Peace Corps volunteers make to the communities they serve. Fifty years later, the continued selfless and noble service outside our borders remains a testament to the timeless American ideals embodied by the Peace Corps volunteers I served with and those that are serving today. Indeed, the creation of the Peace Corps by Congress and President John F. Kennedy in 1961 marked a fundamental turning point in American foreign policy. The values and ideals of America were put into action to help meet the needs of people in developing countries through volunteer service abroad.

The memorials and commemoratives of Washington, DC, tell the story of the people and events that have shaped our nation's history and our fundamental ideals. The founding of the Peace Corps was an expression of those ideals and will continue to inspire new generations of Americans to embrace the belief that we can and should reach out to uplift those around us. As such, I believe the Peace Corps's founding, and the American ideals it represents, deserve an essential and meaningful part of the national capital landscape to commemorate the preeminent, lasting significance of a watershed moment in the nation's history, the founding of the Peace Corps 50 years ago. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4195.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4195, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the

rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2010

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5152) to adjust the boundary of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park to include the Wallis House and Harriston Hill, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5152

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Boundary Adjustment Act of 2010”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park was authorized as a unit of the National Park System on June 26, 1935. Prior to 1935, parts of the park had been acquired and protected by Civil War veterans and the War Department.

(2) Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park protects Kennesaw Mountain and Kolb's Farm, which are battle sites along the route of General Sherman's 1864 campaign to take Atlanta.

(3) Most of the park protects Confederate positions and strategy. The Wallis House is one of the few original structures remaining from the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain associated with Union positions and strategy.

(4) The Wallis House is strategically located next to a Union signal station at Harriston Hill.

SEC. 3. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT; LAND ACQUISITION; ADMINISTRATION.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park is modified to include the approximately 8 acres identified as “Wallis House and Harriston Hill”, and generally depicted on the map titled “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Proposed Boundary Adjustment”, numbered 325/80,020, and dated February 2010.

(b) MAP.—The map referred to in subsection (a) shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire, from willing owners only, land or interests in land described in subsection (a) by donation or exchange.

(d) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LANDS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall administer land and interests in land acquired under this section as part of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and add any extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 5152 was introduced by Representative GINGREY of Georgia. The bill would adjust the boundaries of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park to include two additional historic sites associated with that battle.

Pursuant to the legislation, Cobb County would donate the properties to the National Park Service. This bill has the full support of the National Park Service and current property owners.

Mr. Speaker, we do not oppose H.R. 5152.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park was authorized as a unit of the National Park System in 1935 as one of the first battlefield parks. Most of the park consists of Confederate positions. This bill will allow the Wallis House, one of the few remaining structures associated with Union forces, to be added to the park.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire approximately 8 acres that are owned by Cobb County and will be donated to the National Park Service. Congressman GINGREY should be commended for his work on this bipartisan bill.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5152, the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Boundary Adjustment Act of 2010. As the author of this legislation, I appreciate the work of the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Natural Resources Committee—Mr. RAHALL from West Virginia and Mr. HASTINGS from Washington—for working in a bipartisan manner to bring this bill to the House floor today.

The Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park was first authorized as a unit of the National Park System within the National Park Service on June 26, 1935. This park preserves the area surrounding the location of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, which took place in June of 1864. This battle was the last major battle of Union General William T. Sherman's campaign to capture Atlanta during the Civil War.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5152 will adjust the boundary of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park to include approximately 8 acres which contain the historic Wallis House and Harriston Hill. The Wallis House is one of the few remaining structures from the battle and adds significant historical significance to the park. Currently, the park focuses on Confederate positions and strategy. With the addition of these 8 acres, the park will now include important strategic positions of the Union.

In fact, Union General O.O. Howard used the Wallis House as his headquarters during

the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, and General Sherman was stationed at the Wallis House during the preceding Battle of Kolb's Farm. Additionally, Harriston Hill—which is adjacent to the Wallis House—was used as signaling position by General Howard and offers a picturesque view of the valley leading to the top of Kennesaw Mountain where Confederate troops were positioned.

Mr. Speaker, adding these 8 acres to the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park would only enhance a visitor's experience at the park by providing critical information about the positions of both Union and Confederate troops during the battle. Most importantly, adding the 8 acres to the park will have no cost to the American taxpayers.

H.R. 5152 only authorizes the National Park Service to acquire the land in question from willing landowners by donation or exchange only. The 8 acres that will be added to the park has already been purchased by Cobb County and the Cobb Land Trust for the purposes of donating it to the National Park Service.

This legislation is the culmination of years of hard work and commitment by the National Park Service, the Cobb Land Trust, the Georgia Civil War Commission, and the Cobb County Government.

Specifically, I want to commend the Superintendent of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park—Stanley Bond—and the park's Chief Ranger—Lloyd Morris—for their service to the park and this expansion. I also want to thank Cobb County Commissioner Helen Goreham—who represents the Park, the Wallis House, and Harriston Hill—for coming to Washington to testify on behalf of this legislation before the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. Speaker, as a long time resident of Cobb County, I can personally attest to the historical significance and beauty of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. This park—which is second only to Gettysburg National Battlefield Park in terms of annual visitors out of all of the Civil War parks—is important to the local community and the preservation of our national heritage. I believe that H.R. 5152 only adds to the significance of the park and will enhance the experience of visitors for years to come.

I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 5152.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5152.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MT. ANDREA LAWRENCE
DESIGNATION ACT OF 2010

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 5194) to designate Mt. Andrea Lawrence, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5194

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Mt. Andrea Lawrence Designation Act of 2010”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that Andrea Mead Lawrence—

(1) was born in Rutland County, Vermont, on April 19, 1932, where she developed a life-long love of winter sports and appreciation for the environment;

(2) competed in the 1948 Winter Olympics in St. Moritz, Switzerland, and the 1956 Winter Olympics in Cortina d’Ampezzo, Italy, and was the torch lighter at the 1960 Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley, California;

(3) won 2 Gold Medals in the Olympic special and giant slalom races at the 1952 Winter Olympics in Oslo, Norway, and remains the only United States double-gold medalist in alpine skiing;

(4) was inducted into the U.S. National Ski Hall of Fame in 1958 at the age of 25;

(5) moved in 1968 to Mammoth Lakes in the spectacularly beautiful Eastern Sierra of California, a place that she fought to protect for the rest of her life;

(6) founded the Friends of Mammoth to maintain the beauty and serenity of Mammoth Lakes and the Eastern Sierra;

(7) served for 16 years on the Mono County Board of Supervisors, where she worked tirelessly to protect and restore Mono Lake, Bodie State Historic Park and other important natural and cultural landscapes of the Eastern Sierra;

(8) worked, as a member of the Great Basin Air Pollution Control District, to reduce air pollution that had been caused by the dewatering of Owens Lake;

(9) founded the Andrea Lawrence Institute for Mountains and Rivers in 2003 to work for environmental protection and economic vitality in the region she loved so much;

(10) testified in 2008 before the Mono County Board of Supervisors in favor of the Eastern Sierra and Northern San Gabriel Wild Heritage Act, a bill that was enacted the day before she died;

(11) passed away on March 31, 2009, at 76 years of age, leaving 5 children, Cortlandt, Matthew, Deirdre, Leslie, and Quentin, and 4 grandchildren; and

(12) leaves a rich legacy that will continue to benefit present and future generations.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF MT. ANDREA LAWRENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Peak 12,240 (located 0.6 miles northeast of Donahue Peak on the northern border of the Ansel Adams Wilderness and Yosemite National Park (UTM coordinates Zone 11, 304428 E, 4183631 N)) shall be known and designated as “Mt. Andrea Lawrence”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the peak described in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to “Mt. Andrea Lawrence”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 5194, introduced by Representative BUCK MCKEON, would designate a mountain in California’s Sierra Nevadas as Mt. Andrea Lawrence. Andrea Mead Lawrence was the first American to win two Olympic gold medals in alpine skiing. She followed her Olympic career with a career as an ardent conservationist.

H.R. 5194 designates Peak 12,240 as Mt. Andrea Lawrence. The mountain is located on the northern border of the Ansel Adams Wilderness and the Yosemite National Park. This seems a fitting tribute to the life and work of Ms. Lawrence.

I urge Members to support H.R. 5194.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Andrea Lawrence was a successful Olympic skier, a long-time member of the Mono County Board of Supervisors, and founder of the Andrea Lawrence Institute for Mountains and Rivers. This bill, as was explained, designates an unnamed 12,000-foot peak located on the boundary between the Ansel Adams Wilderness Area and Yosemite National Park as Mt. Andrea Lawrence.

This designation is a fitting tribute to Andrea Lawrence, who died last year at the age of 76 after a long career as a pioneering woman and civic leader. Congressman MCKEON should be commended for his work on this bill.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, for the time to speak in favor of my legislation, H.R. 5194, to name a peak in the Eastern Sierra in honor of Andrea Mead Lawrence. Let me also express my appreciation to the leaders of the Committee on Natural Resources, Chairmen RAHALL and GRIJALVA, and Ranking Members HASTINGS and BISHOP who worked to help bring this legislation to the floor today.

Andrea Mead Lawrence was a remarkable woman. I was honored to know and work with her for the protection of the Eastern Sierra, a cause she championed for much of her life. Born in Rutland County, Vermont, on April 19, 1932, she developed a life-long love of winter sports and appreciation for the environment. A skilled skier, she competed in the 1948 Winter Olympics in St. Moritz, Switzerland as well as the 1956 Winter Olympics in Cortina d’Ampezzo Italy. She also served as the torch lighter at the 1960 Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley, California. In the 1952 Winter Olympics in Oslo Norway, she won two Gold Medals in the Olympic special and giant slalom races. To this day, she remains the only United States double-gold medalist in alpine skiing.

For her significant accomplishments, she was inducted into the U.S. National Ski Hall of Fame in 1958, at the age of 25.

These remarkable achievements at a young age, however, were just the beginning of a life of service to her community and environmental preservation. In 1968, Andrea moved to Mammoth Lakes in the spectacularly beautiful Eastern Sierra of California. It was in this special region she spent the rest of her life working to protect the area’s natural treasures.

Never one to rest on her accomplishments, she founded the Friends of Mammoth to maintain the beauty and serenity of Mammoth Lakes and the Eastern Sierra. She served for 16 years on the Mono County Board of Supervisors, where she worked tirelessly to protect and restore Mono Lake, Bodie State Historic Park, and other important natural and cultural landscapes of the Eastern Sierra. As a member of the Great Basin Air Pollution Control District, she worked to reduce air pollution caused by the dewatering of Owens Lake. In 2003, she founded the Andrea Lawrence Institute for Mountains and Rivers to protect the environment and the economic vitality of this important region.

In 2008, she testified before the Mono County Board of Supervisors in favor of the Eastern Sierra and Northern San Gabriel Wild Heritage Act, a bill enacted the day before she died on March 31, 2009 at the age of 76. Andrea left a rich legacy of a family of five children and four grandchildren, as well as a distinguished record in skiing. Her tireless efforts have left a better legacy for the people who live and recreate in the Eastern Sierra.

Andrea Mead Lawrence’s life philosophy is summed up in her quote “Your life doesn’t stop by winning medals. It’s only the beginning. And if you have the true Olympic spirit, you have to put it back into the world in meaningful ways.”

Mr. Speaker, it is very fitting to name Peak 12,240 “Mt. Andrea Lawrence”; both in her honor, and as a visible point of inspiration for future generations.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5194.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMEMORATING 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 294) commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the Blue Ridge Parkway.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 294

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway links the Great Smoky Mountains National Park to

the Shenandoah National Park, providing 469 scenic miles for motor recreation along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina and Virginia;

Whereas North Carolina state geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt first proposed a scenic road along the Blue Ridge Mountains in 1906;

Whereas, on November 24, 1933, at the recommendation of Virginia Senator Harry Byrd, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes approved construction of the new highway to connect the Great Smoky Mountains National Park with the Shenandoah National Park;

Whereas, on September 11, 1935, construction began on the first 12.5-mile section of the Blue Ridge Parkway near Cumberland Knob in North Carolina;

Whereas Stanley L. Abbott is widely remembered as the "father of the Blue Ridge Parkway" for his work to oversee planning of the project;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway was established by Congress as a unit of the National Park Service on June 30, 1936;

Whereas the National Park Service development program, "Mission 66", oversaw the completion of most remaining gaps along the Blue Ridge Parkway during the 1950s and 1960s;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway's final stretch of road was completed in 1987 with the construction of the Linn Cove Viaduct;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway provides recreational opportunities for American families at picnic areas, campgrounds, and on scenic drives through Appalachian mountain passes;

Whereas the diverse topography and numerous vista points along the Blue Ridge Parkway make it the most accessible way to visit and experience Southern Appalachian rural landscapes and mountains;

Whereas the Parkway is world-renowned for its biodiversity, which includes 74 species of mammals, 50 salamander species, 35 reptile species, 159 species of birds and 25 species of fish;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway is the most visited unit of the National Park Service with nearly 20 million visitors each year;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway promotes regional travel and tourism by unifying the 29 counties through which it passes, engendering a shared regional identity, providing a common link of interest, and contributing to the economic vitality of the area;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway is one of the strongest economic engines in the Southern Appalachian region, generating an estimated \$2.3 billion in North Carolina and Virginia annually;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway has received volunteer support from thousands of Virginians and North Carolinians, including 1,400 volunteers in 2008 who provided more than 50,000 hours of service;

Whereas the Blue Ridge Parkway is a great public works achievement that maintains natural, historic, and cultural significance for the people of Virginia and North Carolina; and

Whereas this crown jewel of the National Park Service deserves the support of Congress to preserve its ecological and cultural integrity, maintain its infrastructure, and protect its famously scenic views: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) commemorates the 75th Anniversary of the Blue Ridge Parkway; and

(2) acknowledges the historic and enduring scenic, recreational, and economic value of this unique national treasure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from

the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

□ 1520

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 294 was introduced on June 30, 2010, by Representative TOM PERRIELLO of Virginia and is cosponsored by Members on both sides of the aisle from Virginia and North Carolina.

The resolution celebrates the 75th anniversary of the most visited unit of the national park system, the Blue Ridge Parkway, which links Great Smoky Mountains National Park to Shenandoah National Park.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that we recognize this great public works achievement and its significance to the American people. I commend Representative PERRIELLO for bringing this resolution before us and urge the House to approve this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the measure's many sponsors recognizing the anniversary of the Blue Ridge Parkway, which was first proposed by Senator Harry Byrd in 1933, but was completed under President Ronald Reagan in 1987.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 294.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING NATIONAL ESTUARIES DAY

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1503) expressing support for the goals and ideals of National Estuaries Day, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1503

Whereas the estuary regions of the United States comprise a significant share of the national economy, with 43 percent of the population, 40 percent of employment, and 49 percent of economic output located in such regions;

Whereas coasts and estuaries contribute more than \$800,000,000,000 annually in trade and commerce to the Nation's economy;

Whereas more than 43 percent of all adults in the United States visit a sea coast or estuary at least once a year to participate in some form of recreation, generating \$8,000,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000 in revenue annually;

Whereas more than 28,000,000 jobs in the United States are supported through commercial and recreational fishing, boating, tourism, and other coastal industries that rely on healthy estuaries;

Whereas estuaries provide vital habitat for countless species of fish and wildlife, including many that are listed as threatened species or endangered species;

Whereas estuaries provide critical ecosystem services that protect human health and public safety, including water filtration, flood control, shoreline stabilization and erosion prevention, and protection of coastal communities during extreme weather events;

Whereas 55,000,000 acres of estuarine habitat have been destroyed over the last 100 years;

Whereas bays once filled with fish and oysters have become dead zones filled with excess nutrients, chemical wastes, harmful algae, and marine debris;

Whereas sea level rise is accelerating the degradation of estuaries by submerging low-lying lands, eroding beaches, converting wetlands to open water, exacerbating coastal flooding, and increasing the salinity of estuaries and freshwater aquifers;

Whereas in the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.), Congress found and declared that it is national policy to preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, to restore or enhance, the resources of the Nation's coastal zone, including estuaries, for current and future generations;

Whereas scientific study leads to better understanding of the benefits of estuaries to human and ecological communities;

Whereas Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, national and community organizations, and private citizens work together to effectively manage our Nation's estuaries;

Whereas estuary restoration efforts cost-effectively restore natural infrastructure in local communities, helping to create jobs and reestablish the natural functions of estuaries that yield countless benefits; and

Whereas September 25, 2010, has been designated National Estuaries Day to increase awareness among all citizens, including local, State, and Federal officials, about the importance of healthy estuaries and the need to protect and restore them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Estuaries Day;

(2) acknowledges the importance of estuaries to the Nation's economic well-being and productivity;

(3) recognizes the persistent threats that undermine the health of the Nation's estuaries;

(4) applauds the work of national and community organizations and public partners to

promote public awareness, protection, and restoration of estuaries; and

(5) reaffirms its support for estuaries, including the preservation, protection, and restoration thereof, and expresses its intent to continue working to protect and restore the estuaries of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 1503 and would like to commend the sponsor of the resolution, Representative KATHY CASTOR of Florida, for her continued leadership in recognizing the importance of our Nation's estuaries.

National Estuaries Day was established in 1988 to celebrate the importance of these coastal ecosystems to the Nation's trade, commerce, industry, recreation and environmental quality and to recognize the work of national and community organizations to promote the need to preserve, protect, and restore these vital areas.

In light of the recent disaster in the Gulf of Mexico, it is clear that now, more than ever, we should pause to recognize the essential role estuaries play in economic and environmental health of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution expresses support for the goals and ideals of National Estuaries Day, which has been designated for September 25, 2010.

We have no objection to this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the sponsor of this legislation, Representative KATHY CASTOR of Florida.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. I would like to thank my colleague, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, very much for yielding the time and also thank my cosponsor, MIKE CASTLE, the Congressman from Delaware, for also being a leader on behalf of National Estuaries Day and thanks to the other 36 cosponsors in the House.

Estuaries are deeply connected to our Nation's economy and vital to a healthy environment. They are an integral part of our coastal ecosystems and support not only wildlife but also

human livelihoods. In these unique habitats, ecological resources and millions of jobs in tourism, fishing and other coastal industries intersect.

Estuaries have given rise to iconic port cities central to our culture, and they remain the refuge of unique species that define our environment. It is this balance that makes estuaries one of the most important ecosystems in the United States, one worth recognizing as we do here with House Resolution 1503.

Estuary regions contain 43 percent of the population, 49 percent of the economic output while occupying only 13 percent of the U.S. continental land area. As coastal regions continue to further experience development, it is important to maintain this balance between economic prosperity and ecological health.

The BP Deepwater Horizon oil disaster in the Gulf of Mexico calls attention to this delicate balance between maintaining our quality of life and sustaining our precious natural resources. Coastal health and restoration have taken on a new level of significance in light of the oil disaster, making our awareness of estuary ecosystems all the more important.

Estuaries provide critical ecosystem services that protect human health and public safety, such as water filtration, flood control, erosion prevention. They also protect coastal communities during extreme weather events like hurricanes and floods.

The Tampa Bay area, my home district, is known internationally for its collaborative approach to watershed management, which has led to significant improvements in the quality of our estuary, the beautiful Tampa Bay.

The Tampa Bay Estuary Program has worked closely with the public and private sector to develop and implement a watershed management plan to bring about positive changes. The results have been obvious in Tampa Bay. Water is as clear now as it was in 1950.

We have about 10,000 more acres of sea grass now than we did in the 1980s, and we are seeing an increase of an additional 500 acres per year because of this clear, cleaner water. This is the location of an active port as well, so business and a clean and healthy environment can coexist.

Nationally, coasts and estuaries contribute more than \$800 billion annually in trade and commerce to our economy. Nearly 75 percent of all commercial fish and shellfish catch contain species that depend on estuary habitats, making ecosystems vital to commerce.

Twenty-eight million U.S. jobs are supported through commercial and recreational fishing, boating, tourism and other coastal industries that rely on healthy estuaries. Human activities are degrading estuaries at a rapid pace and threaten the health of these ecosystems unless restoration efforts are supported.

National Estuaries Day has the very worthy goals of raising awareness and

educating our constituents about estuaries and getting people excited about the natural beauty to be found there.

I ask my colleagues to vote today to support those goals and ideals by making September 25 National Estuaries Day.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H. Res. 1503, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Estuaries Day.

I want to thank my colleague, KATHY CASTOR, for introducing this resolution, which I have cosponsored.

We each represent coastal districts that are home to estuaries—places where the rivers meet the sea—and these estuaries are of great importance to the health of our coastal communities and environment.

In my district, the Morro Bay National Estuary is an ecological treasure.

Lagoons and wetlands that were once common along the southern California coast are nearly all filled and developed. But we are fortunate that the Morro Bay Estuary has largely survived. And we must continue to protect this natural resource.

The Estuary provides vital habitat for birds and fish. It is an important stop-over for over 150 species of migratory birds during their annual migration. And it is a critical winter home to several other bird species. The estuary also acts as a nursery for commercial fish in the area.

Since the Morro Bay Estuary was incorporated into the National Program in 1995, the inspiring team of staff and volunteers has spearheaded numerous efforts to preserve and restore the estuary.

For example, partnering with local ranchers, the Estuary Program has installed fencing along nearly 75,000 feet of creek to limit cattle access. This has protected water quality and improved riparian habitat on seven creeks.

The Program has provided funding to the City of Morro Bay to remove derelict vessels before they pollute local waters and damage habitat.

They have also established the Estuary Nature Center and WaterFest, to educate the general public about the beauty of the estuary and its importance to water quality and conservation.

In addition, dedicated volunteers collect and provide important water quality data for the Estuary Program each year. These data are critical to evaluating the health of the estuary and watershed, as well as compiling a plan to address problems.

Estuaries are among the richest habitats known on earth—providing immeasurable economic and ecological benefits. But they are threatened by human activities.

We all live in a watershed. We must understand that our actions directly affect our nation's waterways. By working together we can work to lower our impact and protect our valuable water resources.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote in support of H. Res. 1503—to recognize National Estuaries Day and the community organizations that fight to preserve these invaluable resources.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1503.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CELEBRATING 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF JOHN JAMES AUDUBON IN HENDERSON, KENTUCKY

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1508) celebrating the 200th Anniversary of John James Audubon in Henderson, Kentucky.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1508

Whereas, John James Audubon arrived in the river town of Henderson, Kentucky, in 1810 with his wife and infant son, determined to make his fortune;

Whereas, as a businessman in Henderson, he met with some initial success, and in 1816 he undertook his most ambitious project to date, building a steam-powered saw-and-grist mill in the city on the banks of the Ohio River;

Whereas, Audubon loved the frontier spirit in Henderson, and throughout his years there, he roamed the woods, observing and painting the many species of birds abundant in the area;

Whereas, Audubon ultimately lived in Henderson, Kentucky, for nine years, longer than anywhere else in the United States, during which time two of his four children were born;

Whereas, he went on to publish his ornithological works in the masterpiece, "The Birds of America";

Whereas, present-day Henderson, Kentucky, boasts the John James Audubon State Park & Museum, where Audubon's life is interpreted through his art and personal memorabilia, framed within a timeline of world events and paying reverence to its namesake through its Nature Center, which is comprised of three areas: a wildlife Observation Room; the Discovery Center with hands-on exhibits; and the Learning Center, where the park naturalist and art educator conduct environmental and art programs;

Whereas, Henderson's position on the Mississippi Flyway migration route also offers visitors the chance to take part in many of the same spectacular birdwatching opportunities that Audubon enjoyed, both at the park and at the nearby 10,000 acre Sloughs Wildlife Management Area, a National Audubon Society Important Birding Area; and

Whereas, in celebration of the bicentennial of Audubon's 1810 arrival in Henderson County, the Friends of Audubon, Ohio Valley Art League, and the Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources are planning a full slate of events, which can be found at www.audubon2010.com.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors John James Audubon for his life's contribution to nature and art in Henderson, Kentucky, for 200 years and the continued showcase of his life, nature, and art at the John James Audubon State Park & Museum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from

the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 1508, a resolution introduced by our colleague, Representative ED WHITFIELD, to celebrate the 200th anniversary of John James Audubon's arrival in the town of Henderson, Kentucky.

This community on the banks of the Ohio River in western Kentucky is surrounded by rolling hills and verdant woods which were the inspiration for many of the illustrations which are published in "The Birds of America." This book was Audubon's seminal contribution to wildlife conservation and remains a valuable source of information for bird lovers across the United States.

□ 1530

John James Audubon was a pioneer in the history of wildlife conservation in the United States, and I'm pleased to support this resolution which acknowledges and celebrates his many achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution would celebrate the 200th anniversary of John James Audubon's arrival in Henderson, Kentucky. John James Audubon spent nearly a decade living in Henderson, Kentucky, and it is certainly appropriate that residents of this community would want to celebrate the accomplishments of one of its most famous citizens.

I want to compliment the author of this resolution, Congressman ED WHITFIELD, who is a classmate of mine, who worked extremely hard on this resolution.

I urge support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield such time as he may consume to, as I mentioned, the author of this resolution, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD).

Mr. WHITFIELD. I want to thank Members on both sides of the aisle for working with us on this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, as it has already been said, John James Audubon came to Henderson, Kentucky, in 1810, 200 years ago this year. He was an ornithologist, naturalist, and painter. He also painted and catalogued the birds of North

America in a more precise way than any other naturalist in this Nation's history.

Not only was he a tremendous painter, he also was a great businessman, and in 1816, he brought one of the first steam-powered saw-and-grist mills on the banks of the Ohio River to Kentucky.

To commemorate John James Audubon's commitment to his community and wildlife, the Commonwealth of Kentucky dedicated the John James Audubon State Park on October 3, 1934. It is an impressive structure designed as a replica of a Norman-French inn to honor Audubon's French heritage. The museum structure has a round tower in which there is a lot of nesting birds, I must say. A cobbled courtyard with a French garden graces the immediate grounds of the museum. It also contains the world's largest oils and water colors of birds. And today, the park enjoys thousands of visitors who come and admire the work of John James Audubon.

This year their bicentennial celebration has been occurring throughout the year, and it's going to end on October 23 in Henderson with a huge gala in the community celebrating the works of John James Audubon.

I would urge the Members of the House to support this legislation, and, once again, I want to thank both sides of the aisle for working with us on it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1508.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUNDS SEMIPOSTAL STAMP ACT OF 2010

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 1454) to provide for the issuance of a Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUNDS SEMIPOSTAL STAMP.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In order to afford a convenient way for members of the public to contribute

to funding for the operations supported by the Multinational Species Conservation Funds, the United States Postal Service shall issue a semipostal stamp (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp") in accordance with succeeding provisions of this section.

(b) COST AND USE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp shall be offered at a cost equal to the cost of mailing a letter weighing 1 ounce or less at the nonautomation single-piece first-ounce letter rate, in effect at the time of purchase, plus a differential of not less than 15 percent.

(2) VOLUNTARY USE.—The use of any semipostal issued under this section shall be voluntary on the part of postal patrons.

(3) SPECIAL RATE.—The special rate of postage of an individual stamp under this section shall be an amount that is evenly divisible by 5.

(c) OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The issuance and sale of the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp shall be governed by the provisions of section 416 of title 39, United States Code, and regulations issued under such section, subject to subsection (b) and the following:

(1) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—All amounts becoming available from the sale of the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp (as determined under section 416(d) of such title 39) shall be transferred to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, for the purpose described in subsection (a), through payments which shall be made at least twice a year, with the proceeds to be divided equally among the African Elephant Conservation Fund, the Asian Elephant Conservation Fund, the Great Ape Conservation Fund, the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund, and other international wildlife conservation funds authorized by the Congress after the date of the enactment of this Act and administered by the Service as part of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund.

(B) PROCEEDS NOT TO BE OFFSET.—In accordance with section 416(d)(4) of such title 39, amounts becoming available from the sale of the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp (as so determined) shall not be taken into account in any decision relating to the level of appropriations or other Federal funding to be furnished in any year to—

(i) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; or

(ii) any of the funds identified in subparagraph (A).

(2) DURATION.—The Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp shall be made available to the public for a period of at least 2 years, beginning no later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) LIMITATION.—The Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp shall not be subject to, or taken into account for purposes of applying, any limitation under section 416(e)(1)(C) of such title 39.

(4) RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts transferred under paragraph (1) shall not be used to fund or support the Wildlife Without Borders Program or to supplement funds made available for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund.

(d) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this Act, the term "semipostal stamp" refers to a stamp described in section 416(a)(1) of title 39, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1454, the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act of 2009, that was introduced by our colleague from South Carolina, HENRY BROWN.

The Multinational Species Conservation Funds promote wildlife conservation around the world for keystone species, including great apes, tigers, and elephants. These programs consistently generate high-quality conservation projects and leverage \$3 or \$4 from non-Federal contributors for every Federal dollar spent.

Mr. Speaker, revenues generated from the sale of a wildlife semipostal stamp, as authorized under this legislation, would fund these important grant programs. I am a cosponsor of H.R. 1454 and supported its original passage by the House nearly a year ago. I urge my colleagues to support the amended version and send it on to the President so it may become law.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, having Congress authorize semipostal stamps to raise funds to support causes is indeed a rare event. As the ranking Republican on the Insular Affairs, Wildlife and Oceans Subcommittee, the gentleman from South Carolina, HENRY BROWN, was tireless in clearing this bill through the Committee on Government Oversight and Reform, the Committee on Natural Resources, and through the Senate. So I want to compliment the gentleman from South Carolina for his persistence and leadership in crafting this bipartisan bill.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the author of this resolution, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BROWN).

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. I appreciate the gentleman from the State of Washington's yielding, my good friend DOC HASTINGS; and also Dr. CHRISTENSEN for her leadership on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1454, a bill I was pleased to introduce along with the subcommittee chairlady, MADELEINE BORDALLO and 153 other Members of the House of Representatives.

This legislation was unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives on December 7, 2009, and it was approved by the Senate on July 29 of this year. Prior to its passage, the Senate made several modifications to H.R.

1454. These included a reduction in the duration of time that the semipostal stamp will be available to the public and a stipulation that only one flagship species may be depicted on the stamps.

I reviewed these changes and believe they do not undermine the fundamental goal of this measure, which is to create an alternative funding source for highly endangered African and Asian elephants, rhinoceroses and tigers, great apes and marine turtles at no cost to U.S. taxpayers.

While it is true that the U.S. Postal Service has had statutory authority to issue semipostal stamps for over a decade, it has been the Congress that has directed that they be issued for breast cancer research, 9/11 responders, and victims of domestic violence.

Under H.R. 1454, the American public would have the opportunity to support these six multinational species by purchasing these semipostal stamps. They would be sold at a premium price, and after the Postal Service has deducted all of its administrative costs, the remaining proceeds will be transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It will be the Service's responsibility to select those conservation projects that best achieve the goal of protecting the remaining populations of these highly imperiled animals.

I am confident that once these stamps are available, they will be extremely popular with the American people. I have been assured that they will be widely sold at aquariums, post offices, and zoos throughout this country. Based on previous experience, we know that a large number of people will buy these semipostals and will never use them. As a result, the Postal Service will realize a significant profit from their sale.

This legislation offers us a unique opportunity to establish a new creative funding mechanism, for a limited period of time, at no cost to the American taxpayer, to help save some of the most iconic and endangered species on this planet.

Finally, I want to thank those Members who co-sponsored this legislation, and also Chairman RAHALL and ranking Republican DOC HASTINGS, Chairman ED TOWNS, and ranking Republican DARRELL ISSA, Chairman JOE LIEBERMAN and Senators SAM BROWNBACK and LINDSEY GRAHAM, as well as my friend from Columbia, South Carolina, the Honorable JIM CLYBURN, for his assisting in this effort.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the more than 40 conservation organizations that have assisted in this effort, including the Wildlife Conservation Society, the World Wildlife Fund, the Humane Society of the United States, the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Feld Entertainment, and Safari Club International.

□ 1540

These groups worked tirelessly for the passage of this bill. I thank them.

I urge an "aye" vote on H.R. 1454. There is no question it will help stamp out extinction.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I also want to mention our colleague the gentlewoman from Guam's strong support for this bill. Though Ms. BORDALLO could not be here today to speak in support of H.R. 1454 as she is on Guam conducting official business, she asked that I relay her thanks to the gentleman from South Carolina for his efforts with this legislation, and for the bipartisan manner in which he has worked with her and all of our Members on the Democratic side of the aisle as the ranking member of the subcommittee.

I too am among the over 150 cosponsors of H.R. 1454, and recognize its value as a longtime member of the International Conservation Caucus. I continue to urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 1454.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COLTSVILLE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ACT

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5131) to establish Coltsville National Historical Park in the State of Connecticut, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5131

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Coltsville National Historical Park Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act:

(1) **CITY.**—The term "city" means the city of Hartford, Connecticut.

(2) **COMMISSION.**—The term "Commission" means the Coltsville National Historical Park Advisory Commission established by subsection 6(a).

(3) **HISTORIC DISTRICT.**—The term "Historic District" means the Coltsville Historic District.

(4) **MAP.**—The term "map" means the map titled "Coltsville National Historical Park—Proposed Boundary", numbered T25/102087, and dated May 11, 2010.

(5) **PARK.**—The term "park" means the Coltsville National Historical Park in the State of Connecticut.

(6) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(7) **STATE.**—The term "State" means the State of Connecticut.

SEC. 3. COLTSVILLE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established in the State a unit of the National Park System to be known as the "Coltsville National Historical Park".

(2) **CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT.**—The park shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that—

(A) the Secretary has acquired by donation sufficient land or an interest in land within the boundary of the park to constitute a manageable unit;

(B) the State, city, or private property owner, as appropriate, has entered into a written agreement with the Secretary to donate at least 10,000 square feet of space in the East Armory which would include facilities for park administration and visitor services;

(C) the Secretary has entered into a written agreement with the State, city, or other public entity, as appropriate, providing that—

(i) land owned by the State, city, or other public entity within the Coltsville Historic District shall be managed consistent with this section; and

(ii) future uses of land within the historic district shall be compatible with the designation of the park and the city's preservation ordinance; and

(D) the Secretary has reviewed the financial resources of the owners of private and public property within the boundary of the proposed park to ensure the viability of the park based on those resources.

(b) **BOUNDARIES.**—The park shall include and provide appropriate interpretation and viewing of the following sites, as generally depicted on the map:

(1) The East Armory.

(2) The Church of the Good Shepherd.

(3) The Caldwell/Colt Memorial Parish House.

(4) Colt Park.

(5) The Potsdam Cottages.

(6) Armsmead.

(7) The James Colt House.

(c) **COLLECTIONS.**—The Secretary shall enter into a written agreement with the State of Connecticut State Library, Wadsworth Athenaeum, and the Colt Trust, or other public entities, as appropriate, to gain appropriate access to Colt-related artifacts for the purposes of having items routinely on display in the East Armory or within the park as determined by the Secretary as a major function of the visitor experience.

SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with—

(1) this Act; and

(2) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(B) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) **STATE AND LOCAL JURISDICTION.**—Nothing in this Act enlarges, diminishes, or modifies any authority of the State, or any political subdivision of the State (including the city)—

(1) to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction; or

(2) to carry out State laws (including regulations) and rules on non-Federal land located within the boundary of the park.

(c) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As the Secretary determines to be appropriate to carry out this Act, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the owner of any property within the Coltsville Historic District or any nationally significant properties within the boundary of the park, under which the Secretary may identify, interpret, restore, rehabilitate, and provide technical assistance for the preservation of the properties.

(2) **RIGHT OF ACCESS.**—A cooperative agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall provide that the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall have the right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property covered by the agreement for the purposes of—

(A) conducting visitors through the properties; and

(B) interpreting the properties for the public.

(3) **CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS.**—No changes or alterations shall be made to any properties covered by a cooperative agreement entered into under paragraph (1) unless the Secretary and the other party to the agreement agree to the changes or alterations.

(4) **CONVERSION, USE, OR DISPOSAL.**—Any payment by the Secretary under this subsection shall be subject to an agreement that the conversion, use, or disposal of a project for purposes contrary to the purposes of this section, as determined by the Secretary, shall entitle the United States to reimbursement in an amount equal to the greater of—

(A) the amounts made available to the project by the United States; or

(B) the portion of the increased value of the project attributable to the amounts made available under this subsection, as determined at the time of the conversion, use, or disposal.

(5) **MATCHING FUNDS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—As a condition of the receipt of funds under this subsection, the Secretary shall require that any Federal funds made available under a cooperative agreement shall be matched on a 1-to-1 basis by non-Federal funds.

(B) **FORM.**—With the approval of the Secretary, the non-Federal share required under subparagraph (A) may be in the form of donated property, goods, or services from a non-Federal source, fairly valued.

(d) **ACQUISITION OF LAND.**—Land or interests in land owned by the State or any political subdivision of the State may be acquired only by donation.

(e) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND PUBLIC INTERPRETATION.**—The Secretary may provide technical assistance and public interpretation of related historic and cultural resources within the boundary of the historic district.

SEC. 5. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Commission, shall complete a management plan for the park in accordance with—

(1) section 12(b) of Public Law 91-383 (commonly known as the National Park Service General Authorities Act) (16 U.S.C. 1a-7(b)); and

(2) other applicable laws.

(b) **COST SHARE.**—The management plan shall include provisions that identify costs to be shared by the Federal Government, the State, and the city, and other public or private entities or individuals for necessary capital improvements to, and maintenance and operations of, the park.

(c) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—On completion of the management plan, the Secretary shall submit the management plan to—

(1) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

SEC. 6. COLTSVILLE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ADVISORY COMMISSION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a Commission to be known as the Coltsville National Historical Park Advisory Commission.

(b) **DUTY.**—The Commission shall advise the Secretary in the development and implementation of the management plan.

(c) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **COMPOSITION.**—The Commission shall be composed of 11 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom—

(A) 2 members shall be appointed after consideration of recommendations submitted by the Governor of the State;

(B) 1 member shall be appointed after consideration of recommendations submitted by the State Senate President;

(C) 1 member shall be appointed after consideration of recommendations submitted by the Speaker of the State House of Representatives;

(D) 2 members shall be appointed after consideration of recommendations submitted by the Mayor of Hartford, Connecticut;

(E) 2 members shall be appointed after consideration of recommendations submitted by Connecticut's 2 United States Senators;

(F) 1 member shall be appointed after consideration of recommendations submitted by Connecticut's First Congressional District Representative;

(G) 2 members shall have experience with national parks and historic preservation;

(H) all appointments must have significant experience with and knowledge of the Coltsville Historic District; and

(I) 1 member of the Commission must live in the Sheldon/Charter Oak neighborhood within the Coltsville Historic District.

(2) **INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—The Secretary shall appoint the initial members of the Commission not later than the earlier of—

(A) the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Secretary has received all of the recommendations for appointments under paragraph (1); or

(B) the date that is 30 days after the park is established.

(d) **TERM; VACANCIES.**—

(1) **TERM.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A member shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(B) **REAPPOINTMENT.**—A member may be reappointed for not more than 1 additional term.

(2) **VACANCIES.**—A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(e) **MEETINGS.**—The Commission shall meet at the call of—

(1) the Chairperson; or

(2) a majority of the members of the Commission.

(f) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(g) **CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Commission.

(2) **VICE CHAIRPERSON.**—The Vice Chairperson shall serve as Chairperson in the absence of the Chairperson.

(3) **TERM.**—A member may serve as Chairperson or Vice Chairperson for not more than 1 year in each office.

(h) **COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.**—

(1) **COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation.

(B) **TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—Members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter 1 of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duty of the Commission.

(2) **STAFF.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide the Commission with any staff members and technical assistance that the Secretary, after consultation with the Commission, determines to be appropriate to enable the Commission to carry out the duty of the Commission.

(B) **DETAIL OF EMPLOYEES.**—The Secretary may accept the services of personnel detailed from the State or any political subdivision of the State.

(i) **FACA NONAPPLICABILITY.**—Section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

(j) **TERMINATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Unless extended under paragraph (2), the Commission shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) **EXTENSION.**—Eight years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall make a recommendation to the Secretary if a body of its nature is still necessary to advise on the development of the park. If, based on a recommendation under this paragraph, the Secretary determines that the Commission is still necessary, the Secretary may extend the life of the Commission for not more than 10 years.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.

There is authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for the development of the park.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5131 was introduced by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) in April 2010. This bill would establish Coltsville National Historic Park on the former site of the Colt Fire Arms Company in Hartford, Connecticut.

H.R. 5131 would create the park as part of a collaborative partnership between willing public and private landowners in the Coltsville historic district. It would also help revitalize one of Hartford's most economically challenged neighborhoods with new investments.

A study conducted by the National Park Service found Coltsville to be of national significance but identified several technical challenges. Congressman LARSON has worked with the committee and the National Park Service to include provisions in the bill addressing all of the agency's concerns. Mr. LARSON is to be commended for his hard work on this legislation. This bill is good for the people of Connecticut, and it is good for our National Park System. I support H.R. 5131.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5131 proposes to create a new unit of the National Park System honoring the Colt family and their contribution to our Nation through the innovation of precision manufacturing. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, there has been so little precision, apparently, in developing this legislation, that even the National Park Service has opposed the bill.

I know the sponsor of this bill has worked extremely hard on this legisla-

tion, but the National Park Service conducted a study on this proposal and found that although the Coltsville site is "nationally significant," there are so many unresolved issues that they were unable to conclude that the park proposal is feasible. In fact, they were unable to determine which parts of the site they would own or even manage.

Further complicating this proposal, the Park Service found—or rather I should say didn't find—that the public would have basic access to the site because it is under private ownership, among a variety of parties, including 55 condominiums and nine cottages.

It probably goes without saying that visitors to this park would want to see the factory where the famous revolvers and other firearms were produced. Upon their arrival, they will probably be very disappointed because, quoting the Park Service, "no commitments to permit visitors internal access to the Colt Fire Arms factory building currently exist."

How about a stop at the historic home of Samuel Colt? It is now a private, multiunit residential complex whose owners have determined that visitors touring through their homes would be, as the Park Service report states, "problematic."

Regardless of the will of these property owners, this legislation would create Federal boundaries around their property and raise serious questions about whether their property rights are being violated. We talked about that a few times earlier today. This is yet another reason why this bill in my view is not ready to move today.

In addition to the Park Service report, the agency testified in June on this legislation, and to quote from that testimony: "The department does not support enactment of this legislation due to the uncertainty associated with the ownership and long-term financial sustainability of the Coltsville development project."

They continue, "In concert with the lack of feasibility, the study was also unable to determine the need for the National Park Service management, or specifically which resources the National Park Service would manage."

As a very basic matter of priorities, I would remind my colleagues that the National Park Service already has a \$9 billion maintenance backlog. Authorizing \$10 million more for a new park that the Park Service doesn't believe is feasible to me makes no sense.

The American public is pleading for this Congress to stop out-of-control spending. While the concept and the intent behind this proposal may have merit, and I think it does have merit, we need to also acknowledge that the taxpayers will be on the hook for millions of dollars in rehabilitation costs just to prepare this site for visitors, if the visitors could get in, plus additional millions to manage the site from now to eternity.

Mr. Speaker, I remind my colleagues that at the request of this Congress,

the National Park Service conducted a study on this proposal and found substantial obstacles to it becoming a successful park. They reiterated that in testimony in June in front of the Natural Resources Committee. While this proposal may have its day, and I think it should have its day because of the historical significance of the Colt factory, in my view we are not there yet. So I urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the chair of our caucus, the Honorable JOHN LARSON from Connecticut.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. I thank the gentlelady from the Virgin Islands, and I thank my colleague from Washington. I can't wait to invite him up to Coltsville so he will see the accessibility and be exposed to what is part of this Nation's industrial revolution and part of our DNA when it comes to manufacturing.

The gentleman points out clearly that the National Park Service has established its national significance. Its national significance, I think, is worth going into in as much as I don't think all of our colleagues here are aware of the great effort of Samuel Colt and actually his wife Elizabeth who managed the company for 39 years after his death. And even though she couldn't vote, managed one of the Nation's top companies that would have been then a Fortune Five company in this Nation. Indeed, it spawned the industrial revolution here. And as a lot of people know from the Colt signature iconic name, it was the gun that won the West. And I hope it wins your hearts today because along with recognizing its national historic significance and its suitability within the park system, it was modeled after what are difficult things for urban areas.

□ 1550

Unlike a lot of people out West who have spacious land, we are limited. This would be Connecticut's only national park because of its historic significance and also because of its economic significance. Hartford is the fourth poorest city in the Nation. Yes, there were obstacles that were put out in front over the last several years and then specifically in testimony. So, along with the committee, we sat down and worked through those issues.

The issues centered mainly around the third criterion, knowing it was nationally significant, that it was suitable within the scheme of things, and that it followed the precedent established in Lowell, established in Rosie the Riveter in California, and then also, most recently, established in 2010 with Patterson Falls. It follows all of those criteria, but it goes beyond that for exactly the points that the gentleman raises. This is why I think it is so important and why I encourage the dialogue.

We were on the phone with the National Park Service. They have no objection to this because this meets all of those criteria and those concerns. What are they?

First and foremost, the gentleman is correct, any time you are in an urban area, you are going to enter into different property rights concerns than you would in an area which is less congested, shall I say. The point is this:

Between all of the participants, including the Governor of the State, our economic development commission, the city of Hartford, their economic development commission, and the more than 88 property owners, everything was individually worked out. All are welcoming this with great pride and with the understanding of what this will mean to their city and with the understanding of what Coltsville and Elizabeth and Sam Colt mean to the State of Connecticut. This is, perhaps, not important to everybody here; but in a small State and in a small city that is economically depressed, it is enormously important.

The gentleman raises the point that there were feasibility questions raised. There were. The developer has been replaced with a major and significant developer who has the feasibility and capability. A cap has been placed on any potential liability and cost for the National Park Service, which is another important hurdle, I dare say, which is not in most pieces of legislation. It is also with the understanding that the Park Service has veto power over this legislation, even though all of the hurdles have been addressed, should it prove not to be economically feasible.

So I would plead with my colleague. I know, perhaps, in terms of the norm of national parks in an urban setting that in a congested and densely populated area like Connecticut, it's not going to meet a lot of those criteria. There are going to be property concerns. Though, you can go bipartisanly within your State, work with all the development authorities, go within the neighborhoods, work with everybody in the neighborhood, and then can look at this historic significance. Henry Ford went there to make sure he studied the assembly line. Pratt & Whitney were both apprentices there. It spawned the typewriter, the bicycle. The automobile we can even take credit for, though we are here to talk about the significance and the importance of this historic landmark.

The urgency is that this structure, the 10,000 square feet that actually the Park Service would be in charge of, is in desperate need, in urgent need. It should have been passed years ago. This is a tough process. We have worked—and I really implore my colleagues, and many of you know this from having gone through this locally—to have every local entity, down to the basic property holder, sign off on this enthusiastically, to experience all of the different hurdles that we have had to overcome and to go forward

bipartisanly with the Governor of the State of Connecticut. I think it underscores how important this is to our great State of Connecticut.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I would urge its passage.

I understand the concerns that you have raised, but the Park Service has absolute veto power over that, and I think we in good faith have met every single one of those concerns. It is my hope that any disagreement or lack of understanding that has transpired can be overcome. Yet the urgency of this passage, of its importance and significance, I'd say to my good colleague and friend, is truly important to the people of the State of Connecticut.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. We may as well have a discussion here. If you need time, I will yield the time.

First of all, I can see the passion that the gentleman has on this issue. Coming from the West, where that manufacturing facility won the West, I can understand that and respect that, but I do want to point out that there is a process here.

We had a hearing on this in June. The Park Service expressed their concerns here in testimony. I quoted part of those concerns. They expressed their concerns, and we expressed some concerns that we may have had because the private property aspect to it was part of the dialogue. We marked the bill up in July, once again, expressing our concerns.

I am one who respects when Members want to put something in their districts. Listen, they know their districts better than anybody else, and they should be given a lot of leeway; but there is a responsibility, if we are going to have national input, to know what the facts are so that we can respond accordingly, as it is not just the citizen taxpayers of Connecticut who are funding this; it is the taxpayers of the 50 States, so we need to have some answers.

Now, this bill was put on the suspension calendar last night. I have checked with my staff. We have yet to hear from the Park Service as to if it has changed its mind or not. You alluded to that fact, but we haven't gotten anything at all.

The gentleman knows that the approval rating of this Congress is very, very low, and it is precisely for these reasons. Even though we don't have the answers, albeit on a project that is small in terms of the overall scope of the Federal Government, it deserves to have answers, especially when we have been working on this. You said that you've been working on it, I think, if not publicly, then in private conversations for at least 10 years. These concerns that we have raised go back to this summer. They should at least be raised or answered, and they have not been adequately answered.

So, in the waning days of this session, I will tell the gentleman that I am more than willing to work with him, if this does not pass the Congress this year, to get these things resolved so that, indeed, we can memorialize that factory. Yet, with the information I have right now, I respectfully say to my friend that we have focused on the Park Service, but there is a cost associated with this, which I alluded to in my opening remarks, and there is a private property aspect. Those are all important issues.

With that, I thank the gentleman for yielding, but I have to say that I oppose this, and I am going to urge my colleagues to vote “no,” though I certainly want to revisit this sometime in the future so we can get this legislation passed.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

The future for the city of Hartford and for Coltsville is now, and the sense of urgency is upon us. My good friend and colleague from Washington State is an honest broker and an independent person.

I appreciate your comments and everything that you attributed to my enthusiasm and zeal. Let me say that that extends to the people of the State of Connecticut, as I indicated in a non-partisan way, who are very much committed to this.

The gentleman is correct that at the hearing, which I believe was in June, these issues were raised. We then sat down with the Park Service, and we addressed every one of their concerns. Representative GRIJALVA then introduced an amendment that we felt addressed those concerns as well.

□ 1600

In the push-and-shove of business here in Congress and on the floor, I understand sometimes in the process—and certainly the gentleman is correct in making process points. I just would say that this goes beyond process in terms of what it means.

We are a small State, Connecticut, but a very proud State. This is a project—certainly, everybody recognizes—that has national significance and historic value and deserves to be preserved. The problem is that postponing it yet again doesn’t work.

And so I understand your position, but I would implore people on the other side of the aisle. If you were in a similar situation—and understanding all the fiscal responsibility that we have as a Congress, and to say that you have ultimate veto power that you give to the National Park Service that the project cannot go forward unless everything has been met—and the State, its economic development authority, the City of Hartford, its municipality authority, all the property owners all embrace this and have done so enthusiastically. And the National Park Service has signed off on it, they told me.

I respect what the gentleman said, you haven’t received that. That’s un-

fortunate and unfair. I know you don’t doubt my word, and I certainly don’t doubt yours. I can only ask and implore that you support this, what I think is a very important and nationally significant bill.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have made my points on this. I appreciate the gentleman’s input, but I stand by my opening remarks on this just because we haven’t got the information. So I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this important legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANGEVIN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5131, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair’s prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

STRENGTHENING MEDICARE ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES ACT OF 2010

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6130) to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to expand the permissive exclusion from participation in Federal health care programs to individuals and entities affiliated with sanctioned entities, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6130

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Strengthening Medicare Anti-Fraud Measures Act of 2010”.

SEC. 2. PERMISSIVE EXCLUSION FROM FEDERAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS EXPANDED TO INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES AFFILIATED WITH SANCTIONED ENTITIES.

Section 1128(b)(15) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a-7(b)(15)) is amended to read as follows:

“(15) INDIVIDUALS OR ENTITIES AFFILIATED WITH A SANCTIONED ENTITY.—(A) Any of the following:

“(i) Any individual who—

“(I) is a person with an ownership or control interest (as defined in section 1124(a)(3)) in a sanctioned entity or an affiliated entity of such sanctioned entity (or was a person with such an interest at the time of any of the conduct that formed a basis for the conviction or exclusion described in subparagraph (B)); and

“(II) knows or should know (as defined in section 1128A(i)(7)) (or knew or should have known) of such conduct.

“(ii) Any individual who is an officer or managing employee (as defined in section 1126(b)) of a sanctioned entity or affiliated entity of such sanctioned entity (or was such an officer or managing employee at the time of any of the conduct that formed a basis for the conviction or exclusion described in subparagraph (B)).

“(iii) Any affiliated entity of a sanctioned entity.

“(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘sanctioned entity’ means an entity—

“(i) that has been convicted of any offense described in subsection (a) or in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection; or

“(ii) that has been excluded from participation under a program under title XVIII or under a State health care program.

“(C)(i) For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘affiliated entity’ means, with respect to a sanctioned entity—

“(I) an entity affiliated with such sanctioned entity; and

“(II) an entity that was so affiliated at the time of any of the conduct that formed the basis for the conviction or exclusion described in subparagraph (B).

“(ii) For purposes of clause (i), an entity shall be treated as affiliated with another entity if—

“(I) one of the entities is a person with an ownership or control interest (as defined in section 1124(a)(3)) in the other entity (or had such an interest at the time of any of the conduct that formed a basis for the conviction or exclusion described in subparagraph (B));

“(II) there is a person with an ownership or control interest (as defined in section 1124(a)(3)) in both entities (or had such an interest at the time of any of the conduct that formed a basis for the conviction or exclusion described in subparagraph (B)); or

“(III) there is a person who is an officer or managing employee (as defined in section 1126(b)) of both entities (or was such an officer or managing employee at the time of any of the conduct that formed a basis for the conviction or exclusion described in subparagraph (B)).”

SEC. 3. BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6130. The legislation expands the authority of the Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General to allow it to ban corporate executives from doing business with Medicare if their companies were convicted of fraud. It also gives the inspector general the ability to exclude parent companies that may be committing fraud through shell companies.

This important bill will close two loopholes in current law so that criminal offenders who defraud our Nation's seniors will have to pay for their crimes. Mr. Speaker, for every dollar put into the pockets of criminals, a dollar is taken out of the system to provide much-needed care to millions of Medicare patients, including two of our Nation's most vulnerable populations—seniors and the disabled.

This morning, my subcommittee held a hearing on Medicare fraud in which we talked about the many important provisions of the new health care law that will assist CMS, the OIG, and the Justice Department in identifying abusive suppliers and fraudulent billing practices. In that hearing, we heard from the inspector general about how this bill will help fight fraud by closing two remaining gaps.

The first gap allows an executive who has left the company being charged with fraud by the time of conviction to continue to participate in Federal health programs. This shortfall willingly permits these criminals to move from one company to another and continue to steal from Medicare seniors and taxpayers. H.R. 6130 would give the OIG the authority to ban these executives from doing business with Medicare.

The second gap allows companies that engage in fraud who have set up shell companies to insulate themselves from liability and get off scot-free. Once these shell organizations dissolve, there is no real penalty to the parent company. So H.R. 6130 would give the OIG the authority to ban these parent companies from doing business with Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, all forms of fraud undermine the integrity of our public health system, and I applaud my colleagues from the Ways and Means Committee—particularly Mr. STARK—for working on this important legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 6130, a common-sense solution to combating fraud in Medicare. This legislation will provide the Health and Human Services Office of the Inspector General with tools to properly combat Medicare fraud.

First, it will close an important loophole in current law and give the Office of the Inspector General additional authority to fight fraud. Under current law, for example, if an executive leaves a company before the company is con-

victed of Medicare fraud, that executive cannot be barred from participating in Federal health programs. Under current law, an executive intent on defrauding Medicare could simply move from one company to another and continue to inequitably use American taxpayers' money.

Second, this law will prevent companies from hiding behind corporate shells. Some companies use shell companies to protect the parent company from any liability. If the company is caught participating in fraud, the shell could be dissolved, leaving the parent company fully intact. Under this bill, the Office of Inspector General can exclude parent companies when such punishment is merited.

I am glad that we are continuing to find ways to combat fraud in Medicare because we know that health care costs are out of control. And I might say, I am sure every Member had the same experiences that I did when we were home over this recent 3-week work period in which people were coming up asking all sorts of questions about the health care reform bill, and we really do not know the answers to it because HHS is basically going to be writing these regulations. And we are not going to fully know the outcome of this legislation for many years to come, which I think merits, once again, the importance of starting to have oversight hearings to have some questions answered that the American people are asking for.

□ 1610

I would ask unanimous consent at this time to yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. HERGER).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. HERGER. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK), the Health Subcommittee chair on the Ways and Means Committee, control the remainder of the time on the majority side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume and rise in support of H.R. 6130, which strengthens the Medicare Anti-Fraud Measures Act, as you have heard described here.

This bipartisan fraud and abuse-fighting legislation was co-authored by our ranking member, Mr. HERGER, and was cosponsored on our side of the aisle by Mr. LEWIS, who chairs the Oversight Subcommittee on Ways and Means.

It was developed in a way that I think Congress should do more legislation. It was a problem that was called to the attention of Mr. HERGER and

myself, and we worked together with the Office of the Inspector General and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid and expanded the authority to ban executives from companies who have been convicted of fraud from the program.

As you have heard, many of those executives can come back and repeatedly take money from the Medicare or Medicaid program to which they're not entitled, and this would put an end to that. It expands the permissive authority to exclude affiliates, and it sees that the funds thereby go to the services that beneficiaries need. The bill has been endorsed by AARP, which states that the bill would expand the authority of the United States Health and Human Services to accomplish just that.

I want to thank my ranking member, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. LEWIS, for cooperating on this. I think we have unanimous agreement that it's a bill that's necessary, a bill that will reduce fraud and abuse, and a bill that will aid the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, there is broad agreement that more needs to be done to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in Medicare. In fact, fraud is such an issue in Medicare, that the chief counsel to the HHS Inspector General, Lewis Morris, who testified before the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee this summer, said, "A lot of career criminals and organized criminals have decided that building a Medicare fraud scam is far safer than dealing in crack or dealing in stolen cars, and it's far more lucrative. Right now, it's a good bet that you can take millions from us, and chances are you're not going to get caught."

Mr. Speaker, it's clear more must be done to ensure that taxpayer dollars and seniors' premiums are being used wisely and efficiently. That is why Chairman STARK and I authored the legislation before us today, H.R. 6130, the Strengthening Medicare Anti-Fraud Measures Act.

When Mr. Morris testified at our subcommittee, he identified ways in which the current law could be improved. This legislation seeks to address those areas.

The bill makes two improvements to current law. First, it provides authority to exclude from Federal health programs executives whose companies have been convicted of fraud. The HHS Office of Inspector General would be allowed to exclude executives who were in positions of authority at the time the fraud was committed but subsequently left those positions.

Because the current statute is written in the present tense, it only punishes officers, managing employees, and owners at the exact time OIG levels punishment. Therefore, the individual who was the CEO of a company that engaged in criminal fraud can

evade Medicare penalties if he or she resigns before the company is convicted. The ex-CEO is then free to take on jobs with other health care entities and commit fraud all over again.

Under H.R. 6130, OIG could exclude the individuals who are responsible corporate officials at the time fraud was being committed, regardless of where they are employed later.

The second change this bill makes prevents companies that are convicted of fraud from hiding behind corporate shells and evading punishment. The bill does this by strengthening OIG's ability to impose penalties on corporations affiliated with convicted entities, or to use "permissive exclusion" authority to exclude them from program participation.

Currently, corporations that engage in health care fraud can resolve the criminal case through a guilty plea of a non-operating subsidiary. OIG's only remedy in such a case doesn't allow for any meaningful punishment against the company that's actually behind the Medicare fraud.

This legislation gives OIG the authority to exclude corporate parents or other affiliates from the Medicare program so that OIG will be better positioned to require significant changes at these companies beyond the remedies that are generally required in civil cases. This would provide a significant incentive to corporate parents to promote compliance and police the activities within their corporate families.

With these additional tools, OIG will be better able to stop those individuals who commit fraud but who have been able to stay one step ahead of law enforcement, saving taxpayer dollars and protecting seniors.

Medicare fraud is a crime that hurts senior citizens, law-abiding health care providers, and every American who pays taxes.

I thank Chairman STARK for working with me on this legislation and urge the support of my colleagues.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), the distinguished chair of our Oversight Subcommittee on Ways and Means, who, like Mr. HERGER, recognizes the seriousness of this problem and was helpful in our hearings in calling attention to many of the problems.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, my colleague, Chairman STARK, for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, we as a Nation have a duty to provide the very best health care to our seniors and our disabled brothers and sisters. For them, Medicare is a blessing, a lifeline.

Each time someone steals money from Medicare, it weakens the public trust, it hurts our seniors, and threatens the future of Medicare. We must not, and we will not allow, criminals to rob Medicare. If you defraud Medicare once, you will never, ever do it again.

CEOs who defraud Medicare should not be able to simply move to a different company and continue to bill Medicare. Their companies should not be able to hide behind corporate shells that rob Medicare. This legislation will strengthen the anti-fraud laws and stop these bad practices.

□ 1620

I want to thank Mr. HERGER and again the chairman of our Subcommittee on Health, Chairman STARK, for working side by side with the Oversight Subcommittee to end these abuses.

I ask all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this necessary bipartisan bill.

Mr. HERGER. In closing, I urge all Members to vote "yes" on H.R. 6130, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to thank my distinguished ranking member for his support and work in bringing this bill to the floor, and thank the staff who have worked on this bill; John Barket, who was a fellow in our subcommittee, got it started. He has now moved to Health and Human Services, but I wanted to recognize his leadership. I would like to thank Erik Rasmussen and Dan Elling on Mr. HERGER's staff for their work and help in this area. And as always, Debbie Curtis and Hannah Neprash on my subcommittee as well for their good work. And again to thank Mr. HERGER for joining with us to see that we bring an end to these bad practices.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6130, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EMERGENCY MEDIC TRANSITION ACT OF 2010

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3199) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to State emergency medical service departments to provide for the expedited training and licensing of veterans with prior medical training, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3199

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Medic Transition Act of 2010" or the "EMT Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. ASSISTING VETERANS WITH MILITARY EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRAINING TO BECOME STATE-LICENSED OR CER- TIFIED EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECH- NICIANS (EMTS).

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Part B of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 243 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 314 the following:

"SEC. 315. ASSISTING VETERANS WITH MILITARY EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRAINING TO BECOME STATE-LICENSED OR CER- TIFIED EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECH- NICIANS (EMTS).

"(a) *PROGRAM.*—The Secretary shall establish a program consisting of awarding grants to States to assist veterans who received and completed military emergency medical training while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States to become, upon their discharge or release from active duty service, State-licensed or certified emergency medical technicians.

"(b) *USE OF FUNDS.*—Amounts received as a grant under this section may be used to assist veterans described in subsection (a) to become State-licensed or certified emergency medical technicians as follows:

"(1) *Providing to such veterans required course work and training that take into account, and are not duplicative of, medical course work and training received when such veterans were active members of the Armed Forces of the United States, to enable such veterans to satisfy emergency medical services personnel certification requirements in the civilian sector, as determined by the appropriate State regulatory entity.*

"(2) *Providing reimbursement for costs associated with—*

"(A) *such course work and training; or*

"(B) *applying for licensure or certification.*

"(3) *Expediting the licensing or certification process.*

"(4) *Entering into an agreement with any institution of higher education, or other educational institution certified to provide course work and training to emergency medical personnel, for purposes of providing course work and training under this section if such institution has developed a suitable curriculum that meets the requirements of paragraph (1).*

"(c) *ELIGIBILITY.*—To be eligible for a grant under this section, a State shall demonstrate to the Secretary's satisfaction that the State has a shortage of emergency medical technicians.

"(d) *REPORT.*—The Secretary shall submit to the Congress an annual report on the program under this section.

"(e) *AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.*—To carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015."

(b) *GAO STUDY AND REPORT.*—The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) *conduct a study on the barriers experienced by veterans who received training as medical personnel while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States and, upon their discharge or release from active duty service, seek to become licensed or certified in a State as civilian health professionals; and*

(2) *not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the Congress a report on the results of such study, including recommendations on whether the program established under section 315 of the Public Health Service Act, as added by subsection (a), should be expanded to assist veterans seeking to become licensed or certified in a State as health providers other than emergency medical technicians.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3199, the Emergency Medic Transition Act of 2010. H.R. 3199 will help military medics transition to work as civilian emergency medic technicians. This bill authorizes grants for States that have a shortage of emergency medic technicians to create programs to train returning veterans with emergency medical training that they become State-certified EMTs.

The goal of this legislation is twofold: to help vets with medical training transition back into civilian life and to shore up our civilian emergency response capabilities, particularly in States with a demonstrated need for these services. Programs like the ones authorized by this legislation may be helpful for veterans with other health care experience. That's why this legislation also requires the GAO to conduct a study to understand the barriers experienced by returning vets with medic experience from becoming civilian health care professionals. GAO will make recommendations to Congress whether it makes sense to expand this program to other health care professions.

I would like to thank in particular of course Representative HARMAN and Representative SARBANES, both from our Energy and Commerce Committee, for their dedication to and leadership on this important issue.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today also in support of H.R. 3199, the Emergency Medic Transition Act.

This legislation would provide grants to States with a shortage of EMTs to assist veterans who have completed military emergency training and assist them in becoming State-licensed or certified EMTs.

Through their service in the Armed Forces, these veterans have received some of the best emergency response training available. Our Nation is currently blessed with thousands of men and women who, through their honorable service in Iraq and Afghanistan and around the world, are equipped with unmatched credentials and vast practical experience.

We have heard of stories from around the country of there being a shortage of EMTs and about the training and licensing barriers returning veterans face when they transition to the civilian workforce. If the Federal Government has provided training in emer-

gency management services to these veterans, it would be beneficial to use that investment to fill EMT needs in communities once the veteran has left the service. It makes sense to me that we should help veterans with life-saving skills to use them in our communities after they come home.

I would certainly like to thank also Congresswoman HARMAN and Chairman PALLONE as well as Congressman BUYER of Indiana, all of whom have worked hard on this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the bill's sponsor, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN), such time as she may consume.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend and subcommittee chair, Mr. PALLONE, and his ace staff for working to bring this bipartisan bill, the Emergency Medic Transition, or EMT Act, to the floor. I also want to thank Mr. SARBANES, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. BUYER and others for their support in committee. Truly, it might be said that bipartisanship broke out in our committee during the debate on this bill.

As you heard from Mr. PALLONE, the bill will help our brave men and women who serve as medics in Afghanistan and Iraq to transition into EMT jobs when they return. The act authorizes grants for States that have a shortage of EMTs to create a fast-track program for vets who received and completed military emergency medical training to become emergency responders. The funds authorized in this bill can be used to provide coursework and training, and reimbursement for the cost of coursework, and any certification fees.

Obviously, the bill is a win-win for the country and our vets. Its passage will enhance the surge capacities of local medical facilities and provide jobs for our vets, especially during this critical economic downturn.

It is worth noting that the unemployment rate last year for Iraq and Afghanistan veterans 18 to 24 years old was 21.1 percent. Let me repeat that. Our returning vets' unemployment rate was 21.1 percent unemployment, which is significantly higher than the 16.6 percent rate for nonveterans of the same age.

Presently, military medics who wish to become first responders must restart their training from scratch, fulfilling the same entry level criteria as people with no prior training or experience. These duplicative efforts waste time, money, and talent. At the same time, many hospitals and emergency medical services throughout the country operate at or near capacity, and a terrorist attack or natural disaster would result in a surge of patients that would overwhelm medical facilities. Correcting this requires having the largest possible pool of experienced medical personnel on hand.

With military medics' recent experience administering trauma care in Af-

ghanistan and Iraq, these vets are ideally suited to respond to large-scale medical emergencies. They are ideal first responders, making life or death decisions amid a backdrop of chaos and confusion. Their work at the scenes of IED attacks, suicide bombings, and firefights prepares them for this.

In conclusion, the GAO study that Mr. PALLONE referenced will report on barriers experienced by veteran medics and whether or not we should expand this program to other health care providers.

I urge support for the bill. It demonstrates in tangible form our appreciation for the service and skills of our returning military medics.

□ 1630

Mr. WHITFIELD. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the other person who did a lot of work on their legislation, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES).

Mr. SARBANES. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in strong support of this bill, and I salute Congresswoman HARMAN for her excellent work on this and perceiving where there was a need and how that need could be met.

There are plenty of studies out there, and there's also a lot of anecdotal evidence that there are really severe shortages across our health workforce, and this is an area to which I brought particular attention, looking at where these shortages are, in trying to think not just how we look at the traditional pipelines to bring people into these positions, but how we think outside of the box at some of the nontraditional sources where we can find the expertise and the experience to bring that through the pipeline and to fill these shortages.

H.R. 3199 proposes a very innovative way to meet the needs that we have across the country for emergency medical technicians. It recognizes that military medics who are returning have acquired very valuable experience during their service, which positions them extremely well to meet those needs and to fill those positions.

It also recognizes that there's obstacles, that there's significant costs sometimes associated with the training that goes with certification, that it can be difficult in terms of getting that done in a timely fashion. What this bill does is address those issues. It would award grants to States to begin to streamline the licensing process, provide some resources to assist with the costs of training, and do other things to basically expedite this process of getting these experienced people into these jobs where we need them.

It makes a lot of common sense. I think that's why it's garnered bipartisan support, and I certainly urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the

gentlewoman from South Dakota, Congresswoman HERSETH SANDLIN.

Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN. I thank the chairman, the gentleman from New Jersey, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3199, the Emergency Medic Transition Act of 2010. This is a collaborative effort, and I would like to thank Representatives HARMAN, BEAN, SARBANES and so many others for their collaborative partnership on drafting the bill.

I also want to thank Representative STEVE BUYER with whom I have worked closely on the Veterans' Affairs Committee. Representative BUYER offered some commonsense suggestions as the ranking member of our full committee on how to improve H.R. 3199. He is also a member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and he helped make the final product a better piece of legislation.

This bill takes important steps to improve the ability of veterans to translate their military experience into the civilian workforce, specifically working to help veterans with military medical experience to become civilian emergency medical technicians. The legislation creates a grant program that will assist individual States in the creation of a fast-track EMT certification process that takes into account the experience a veteran gained while serving in the military.

Recent estimates from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that veterans between the ages of 18 and 24 had an unemployment rate of 21.6 percent in 2009. This is a terribly troubling number and the Veterans' Affairs Economic Opportunity Subcommittee, which I have the honor of chairing, has held a series of hearings during the 111th Congress on a variety of issues related to veterans employment.

These hearings have shown that one of the critical barriers facing newly separated veterans trying to enter the workforce is the challenge of translating their military experience to the civilian market. So I am pleased that the legislation the House is considering today not only increases access to health care, but does so by increasing employment opportunities for veterans and allows them to use their skills gained in service to our country to serve their local communities in civilian life.

H.R. 3199 also requires an assessment of whether this new program should be expanded to help veterans with medical training to obtain certification in other health professions.

I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this important legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas, Ms. SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the chairman very much for presiding over this very important legislation.

As I have noted, any number of bills from the Energy and Commerce committee have been very constructive.

I thank the manager from our friends on the other side of the aisle, and I thank in particular Representative HARMAN and the collaborative effort between Energy and Commerce and, as well, Veterans' Affairs.

This bill, modest in funding—and I would like to emphasize that before I even speak about its importance—modest in funding, \$5 million per year between 2011, I believe, and 2015, takes an important step toward the value that we place on our service men and women. One, we thank them while they are serving, and we have made a commitment to thank them when their service is finished.

My State happens to be unique in having the highest percentage of returning soldiers, in particular from Iraq and Afghanistan, in the State of Texas. In addition, many of you are aware of many of the bases in our State, but, as well, you are aware of the horrific tragedy that occurred at Fort Hood just a few months ago and, of course, coming up on its first-year recognition.

In that instance, many were lost, but some were injured; and the idea of using soldiers who have been trained by the military to return home for first responder utilization is a brilliant idea and one that is long in coming. It is well known that veterans do have a higher unemployment in the general population in many instances.

But also, Mr. Speaker, we know that many of our veterans, because of a number of serious issues, find themselves homeless. Where is our continued promise about treating them with the same respect and dignity that we have done so while they were in the service and then when they are out?

So this particular legislation, H.R. 3199, does two things that I think are enormously important, takes advantage of the important talent that is coming home, that wonderful training that saves lives on the battlefield to use in America's emergency rooms.

Then I was so delighted to be able to hear that as we move to have this massive and important change in medical reform, health care reform that is going to save lives—particularly, I think, tomorrow will be a number of new provisions coming out in the health care bill—now we have the ability to assess the training of these very fine men and women to serve in America's medical professions. This is key. It's a great partnership.

I thank the author of the bill. I rise to support it. I am loudly saying to those who are returning home to Texas and other States around the Nation that we now have an opportunity to use your great talents to save lives, to be in America's hospitals, to be in fire stations, to assist police officers and to be there when danger and disaster comes to face Americans on the home soil.

What better way of using the great talent that we have. The men and women who were willing to offer their lives on the battlefield now can come home and serve their fellow Americans in one of the highest professions we have and that is the health care profession, where you can say that no matter where you are, you have the ability to save lives.

I ask my colleagues to support enthusiastically H.R. 3199.

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3199 the "Emergency Medic Transition (EMT) Act." This bill, introduced by Congresswoman HARMAN, was originally included as an amendment to the House passed version of the Health Reform bill. Congresswoman HARMAN, at my request, kindly withdrew the amendment so we could properly vet this with our VA Committee professional staff. I want to thank Congresswoman HARMAN for allowing my staff to review the bill and contribute suggestions. I am pleased to announce my full support of this legislation to help veterans and states alike.

By funding this HHS program that will award grants to state entities with jurisdiction over emergency medical personnel training and licensing, states will be provided the resources for our veterans to receive the EMT training and certification they need, help fill state shortages in emergency medical technicians, and avoid duplicative training courses and costs. Further, the included GAO study will help Congress assess the program's effectiveness going forward.

Licensing and certification of returning veterans for civilian jobs for skills that they have been trained and are well-experienced in from their military service has been a long standing point of frustration and a barrier to many returning veterans finding meaningful employment in a timely manner. Recent reports from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the unemployment rate among our newest cohort of veterans is at an alarming rate of 19.3% for the month of August. It is my hope that H.R. 3199 will alleviate a portion of this problem and help our combat medics get their EMT licenses with as little bureaucratic red tape as possible.

Lastly, in order for this bill to meet its full intent and potential, it is critical for the Governors of our states to swiftly create consistent licensing standards necessary to fill EMT shortages and put veterans to work. I look forward to working with the states to accomplish this goal.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3199, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further

proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1640

NATIONALLY ENHANCING THE WELLBEING OF BABIES THROUGH OUTREACH AND RE- SEARCH NOW ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3470) to authorize funding for the creation and implementation of infant mortality pilot programs in standard metropolitan statistical areas with high rates of infant mortality, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3470

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Nationally Enhancing the Wellbeing of Babies through Outreach and Research Now Act” or the “NEWBORN Act”.

SEC. 2. INFANT MORTALITY PILOT PROGRAMS.

Section 330H of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–8) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f);

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

“(e) INFANT MORTALITY PILOT PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall award grants to eligible entities to create, implement, and oversee infant mortality pilot programs.

“(2) PERIOD OF A GRANT.—The period of a grant under this subsection shall be 5 consecutive fiscal years.

“(3) PREFERENCE.—In awarding grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall give preference to eligible entities proposing to serve any of the 15 counties or groups of counties with the highest rates of infant mortality in the United States in the past 3 years.

“(4) USE OF FUNDS.—Any infant mortality pilot program funded under this subsection may—

“(A) include the development of a plan that identifies the individual needs of each community to be served and strategies to address those needs;

“(B) provide outreach to at-risk mothers through programs deemed appropriate by the Administrator;

“(C) develop and implement standardized systems for improved access, utilization, and quality of social, educational, and clinical services to promote healthy pregnancies, full-term births, and healthy infancies delivered to women and their infants, such as—

“(i) counseling on infant care, feeding, and parenting;

“(ii) postpartum care;

“(iii) prevention of premature delivery; and

“(iv) additional counseling for at-risk mothers, including smoking cessation programs, drug treatment programs, alcohol treatment programs, nutrition and physical activity programs, postpartum depression and domestic violence programs, social and psychological services, dental care, and parenting programs;

“(D) establish a rural outreach program to provide care to at-risk mothers in rural areas;

“(E) establish a regional public education campaign, including a campaign to—

“(i) prevent preterm births; and

“(ii) educate the public about infant mortality; and

“(F) provide for any other activities, programs, or strategies as identified by the community plan.

“(5) LIMITATION.—Of the funds received through a grant under this subsection for a fiscal year, an eligible entity shall not use more than 10 percent for program evaluation.

“(6) REPORTS ON PILOT PROGRAMS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after receiving a grant, and annually thereafter for the duration of the grant period, each entity that receives a grant under paragraph (1) shall submit a report to the Secretary detailing its infant mortality pilot program.

“(B) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The reports required under subparagraph (A) shall include information such as the methodology of, and outcomes and statistics from, the grantee’s infant mortality pilot program.

“(C) EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall use the reports required under subparagraph (A) to evaluate, and conduct statistical research on, infant mortality pilot programs funded through this subsection.

“(7) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this subsection:

“(A) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ‘Administrator’ means the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration.

“(B) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means a State, county, city, territorial, or tribal health department that has submitted a proposal to the Secretary that the Secretary deems likely to reduce infant mortality rates within the standard metropolitan statistical area involved.

“(C) TRIBAL.—The term ‘tribal’ refers to an Indian tribe, a Tribal organization, or an Urban Indian organization, as such terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.”; and

(3) by amending subsection (f), as so redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by amending the paragraph heading to read: “HEALTHY START INITIATIVE”; and

(ii) by inserting after “carrying out this section” the following: “(other than subsection (e))”;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) INFANT MORTALITY PILOT PROGRAMS.—To carry out subsection (e), there is authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.”; and

(D) in paragraph (3)(A), as so redesignated, by striking “the program under this section” and inserting “the program under subsection (a)”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes a pilot program to address a serious public health problem, and that is infant

mortality. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the U.S. infant mortality rate is about 50 percent higher than the national goal of 4.5 infant deaths for per 1,000 births. As of 2005, the United States ranked 30th in the world in infant mortality. The pilot program authorized in this legislation would give grants to eligible entities to fight infant mortality in the most impacted areas.

I want to thank Representative COHEN, the sponsor of the NEWBORN Act, as it is called, for his deep commitment to and tireless leadership on this very important issue. I would also like to thank Ranking Member BARTON and Ranking Member SHIMKUS and their staffs for working in a bipartisan manner to help get this legislation to the House floor.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

There has been a lot of debate in the United States about infant mortality. And when we hear that the U.S. ranks 30th in the world, it certainly bothers all of us.

I do think it is important that we also recognize, just for informational purposes, that not every country in the world uses the same method to determine infant mortality. For example, in the United States, all live births at any birthweight or gestational age must be reported. In France, for example, only live births of at least 22 weeks of gestation or weighing at least 500 grams must be reported. So some of these countries use different reporting facts to determine their mortality rates.

There is no question that certain communities in the United States have infant mortality rates that are persistently high. And this legislation authorizes HHS to award grants for pilot projects to reduce infant mortality in the communities with the highest infant mortality rates and would require these projects be evaluated to ensure we are on the right track to reducing infant mortality rates in those areas and in the United States.

I want to thank Congressman COHEN for his leadership on this issue as well as Congressmen PALLONE and SHIMKUS.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of the bill, Representative COHEN of Tennessee.

Mr. COHEN. I want to thank Mr. PALLONE for the time, and I want to thank Mr. PALLONE, Mr. ANDREWS, and Chairman WAXMAN for their help in getting this particular proposal to the floor; and the minority side as well, Mr. WHITFIELD, my friend, Mr. SHIMKUS, and everyone who has worked on this.

Mr. Speaker, this is a particularly important bill to me, and it’s an important bill to my district. September is Infant Mortality Awareness Month, and it’s appropriate that this month this bill will be brought up for consideration, the NEWBORN Act. “NEWBORN” is an acronym. Everything in

Washington seems to be an acronym, and this acronym, "NEWBORN," stands for "Nationally Enhancing the Wellbeing of Babies through Outreach and Research Now."

It is so important that we give children an opportunity to live and mothers and fathers an opportunity to see their children born and have a chance. My parents lost a child at about 4 months of age in 1946. They never got over it. There are so many people who have lost children, and it is something that stays with you forever.

In my particular city of Memphis—while we talked about the United States' rate, we know it is too high no matter what it is and how you keep statistics—the city of Memphis has one of the highest infant mortality rates in the Nation. It is said to be second by the CDC among the 60 largest urban areas in the year 2002. In one particular ZIP code in my district, 38108, in the year 2007—it's in north Memphis, a predominately low-income African American neighborhood. I say predominately; it's an entirely low-income African American neighborhood—had an infant mortality rate of 31 deaths per 1,000 live births. That is almost five times the Nation's 2007 rate of seven deaths per 1,000 live births. And that ranks 38108 as worse than the developing nations of Iran, Indonesia, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Syria, and Vietnam in infant mortality for that year.

It's an issue that can strike people of any race, but it is divided largely along racial lines, and there's a great racial disparity. The Office of Minority Health at the CDC has found that African Americans have 2.4 times the infant mortality rate than whites, that African Americans are four times as likely to die as infants due to complications related to low birthweight when compared to white infants. The CDC study found that African American mothers were 2.5 times more likely than white mothers to begin prenatal care in their third trimester or not receive prenatal care at all. That's where a lot of research and outreach can be done, particularly the outreach. That is why the NEWBORN bill is so needed, and that is why our office decided to make this our top priority.

My chief of staff, Marilyn Dilihay; my district director, Randy Wade; and our whole team met in Memphis. Brittany Johnson, who is my legislative director in the area of health care, and my legislative director, Reisha Phills, the whole office worked on the issue and we brought it as a bill. But we also had it included in the health care bill that passed this House. And it was featured in the Speaker's bullet points about what it could possibly do for infant mortality. This would be the largest outreach program the Federal Government has ever engaged in. It's an authorization to find answers for the problem of infant mortality.

Of course, because of the situation of the politics in the Senate and because we had to go to reconciliation, there

wasn't a conference committee, and this part of the health care bill wasn't included because the Senate didn't have it, and reconciliation didn't allow consideration of proposals like this that didn't add to or decrease from the budget. This was an authorization. So it didn't make it through the final phase because of what happened in Massachusetts, and that hurt us in what could be an important step forward for mothers and children.

We hope that the bill will pass here today and that the Senate will pick it up. We hope Senator MIKULSKI or Senator DODD or somebody will help us with it, or Senator HARKIN, and see that it gets through the Senate and the authorization is approved.

It will authorize the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to award 5-year-long grants to 15 municipalities or States to create infant mortality pilot programs. The legislation sets forth guidelines on what practices the pilot programs may employ in their quest to lower the infant mortality rate of the area they serve, and those include outreach to at-risk mothers, increased access to educational clinic services for pregnant women or potential mothers and families.

The language suggests each program provide infant care counseling, postpartum care, additional care for at-risk mothers, a rural outreach program, and a public education program.

All of these can save money in the long run in health care because some of the most expensive treatment rendered is for premature babies, and care in these particular ages of life can be very expensive. And if we can have better prenatal care and less problems, not only is it the right thing to do in every way possible, but it also saves money.

It is my hope that those entities who apply for this funding will do so in conjunction with existing local, private, and not-for-profit groups that have already involved themselves in the fight against infant mortality. And there are several in Memphis that have done that. Our Governor, Phil Bredesen, and our city mayor and county mayor, A C Wharton, have headed up programs in our community, and our county mayor, Mark Luttrell, is continuing them.

The cultivation of partnerships between local leaders is essential in order to ensure the problem is addressed in as efficient a manner as possible.

I introduced the NEWBORN Act because of the number of devastating instances of infant mortality in Memphis, but I hope its passage and eventual enactment will help the incalculable number of people across the country who are possibly at risk to lose a child or grandchild in the years to come.

Again, I thank Mr. PALLONE and the other Members, particularly Mr. WAXMAN, for their help in getting this bill to the floor, and I hope that we will have the help in the Senate that the mothers, children, and grandchildren in this Nation deserve.

□ 1650

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this legislation, and I thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) and others who worked hard on this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge that the bill pass, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3470, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

TRAINING AND RESEARCH FOR AUTISM IMPROVEMENTS NATIONWIDE ACT OF 2010

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5756) to amend title I of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 to provide for grants and technical assistance to improve services rendered to children and adults with autism, and their families, and to expand the number of University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service, as amended. The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5756

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Training and Research for Autism Improvements Nationwide Act of 2010" or the "TRAIN Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. UNIVERSITY CENTERS FOR EXCELLENCE INITIATIVES ON AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle D of title I of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15061 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by inserting before section 151 the following:

"PART 1—GENERAL GRANT PROGRAMS FOR UNIVERSITY CENTERS FOR EXCELLENCE"

; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"PART 2—UNIVERSITY CENTERS FOR EXCELLENCE INITIATIVES ON AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS"

"SEC. 157. AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS INITIATIVE GRANTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE."

"(a) GRANTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award multiyear grants for the purpose described in paragraph (2) to University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service

that are funded under part 1 and engaged in the core functions described in section 153(a)(2).

“(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose described in this paragraph is to provide individuals with interdisciplinary training, continuing education, technical assistance, and information for the purpose of improving services rendered to children and adults on the autism spectrum, and their families, to address unmet needs related to autism spectrum disorder. For purposes of the previous sentence, individuals shall include children and adults on the autism spectrum, families of such children and adults, health professionals (including allied health professionals), and vocational training and educational professionals.

“(3) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—A University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service that desires to receive a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary an application—

“(A) demonstrating that the Center has capacity to—

“(i) provide training and technical assistance in evidence-based practices to evaluate, and provide effective interventions, services, treatments, and supports to, children and adults on the autism spectrum and their families;

“(ii) provide individuals on the autism spectrum, and the families of such individuals, opportunities to advise and direct activities under the grant to ensure that an individual-centered, and family-centered, approach is used;

“(iii) share and disseminate materials and practices that are developed for, and evaluated to be effective in, the provision of training and technical assistance; and

“(iv) provide training, technical assistance, interventions, services, treatments, and supports under this section statewide;

“(B) providing assurances that the Center will—

“(i) provide trainees under this section with an appropriate balance of interdisciplinary didactic and community-based experiences; and

“(ii) provide to the Secretary, in the manner prescribed by the Secretary, data regarding the number of individuals who have benefited from, and outcomes of, the provision of training and technical assistance under this section;

“(C) providing assurances that training, technical assistance, dissemination of information, and services under this section will—

“(i) be consistent with the goals of this Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

“(ii) supplement, and not supplant, activities funded under this subtitle (other than this section);

“(iii) be planned and designed with the participation of individuals on the autism spectrum and the families of such individuals; and

“(iv) be conducted in coordination with relevant State agencies, institutions of higher education, and service providers; and

“(D) containing such other information and assurances as the Secretary may require.

“(4) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—The amount of a grant to a University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service for a fiscal year under this section shall be not less than \$250,000.

“(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may reserve not more than 2 percent of the amount appropriated to carry out this section for a fiscal year to make a grant to

a national organization with demonstrated capacity for providing training and technical assistance to—

“(1) assist in national dissemination of specific information, including evidence-based best practices, from interdisciplinary training programs, and when appropriate, other entities whose findings would inform the work performed by University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service awarded grants under this section;

“(2) compile and disseminate strategies and materials that prove to be effective in the provision of training and technical assistance so that the entire network can benefit from the models, materials, and practices developed in individual centers;

“(3) assist in the coordination of activities of grantees under this section;

“(4) develop a (or enhance an existing) Web portal that will provide linkages to each of the individual training initiatives and provide access to training modules, promising training, and technical assistance practices and other materials developed by grantees;

“(5) serve as a research-based resource for Federal and State policymakers on information concerning the provision of training and technical assistance for the assessment, and provision of supports and services for, children and adults on the autism spectrum;

“(6) convene experts from multiple interdisciplinary training programs, individuals on the autism spectrum, and the families of such individuals to discuss and make recommendations with regard to training issues related to assessment, interventions, services, treatment, and supports for children and adults on the autism spectrum; and

“(7) undertake any other functions that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

“(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$17,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2016.

“SEC. 158. CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS.

“(a) GRANTS.—The Secretary shall award multiyear grants to not more than 4 University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service described in paragraph (1) of section 157(a) to—

“(1) collaborate with minority institutions to—

“(A) provide services described in such section to individuals on the autism spectrum who are from racial and ethnic minority populations and to their families; and

“(B) conduct research and education focused on racial and ethnic minority populations; and

“(2) build capacity within such institutions to enable such institutions to apply to become University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service capable of providing such services, research, and education.

“(b) APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—The provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 157(a) shall apply with respect to grants under this section to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions apply with respect to grants under section 157.

“(c) PRIORITIZATION.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to applicants that demonstrate collaboration with minority institutions that—

“(1) have demonstrated capacity to meet the requirements of this section and provide services to individuals on the autism spectrum and their families; or

“(2) are located in a State with one or more underserved populations.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2016.

“SEC. 159. DEFINITIONS.

“In this part:

“(1) The term ‘interventions’ means educational methods and positive behavioral support strategies designed to improve or ameliorate symptoms associated with autism spectrum disorder.

“(2) The term ‘minority institution’ has the meaning given to such term in section 365 of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

“(3) The term ‘services’ means services to assist individuals on the autism spectrum to live more independently in their communities.

“(4) The term ‘treatments’ means health services, including mental health services, designed to improve or ameliorate symptoms associated with autism spectrum disorder.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) Such subtitle is further amended—

(A) in section 152(a)(1), by striking “subtitle” and inserting “part”;

(B) in section 153(a)(2)(D), by striking “subtitle” and inserting “part”;

(C) in each of subparagraphs (B) and (D) of section 154(a)(3), by striking “subtitle” and inserting “part”;

(D) in each of paragraphs (1) and (3) of section 154(d), by striking “subtitle” and inserting “part”;

(E) in each of subsections (a)(1) and (b) of section 156, by striking “subtitle” and inserting “part”.

(2) The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 is amended—

(A) by inserting before the item relating to section 151 the following:

“PART 1—GENERAL GRANT PROGRAMS FOR UNIVERSITY CENTERS FOR EXCELLENCE”

; and

(B) by inserting at the end of the items relating to subtitle D of title I the following:

“PART 2—UNIVERSITY CENTERS FOR EXCELLENCE INITIATIVES ON AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

“Sec. 157. Autism spectrum disorders initiative grants and technical assistance.

“Sec. 158. Capacity building grants.

“Sec. 159. Definitions.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5756, the Training and Research for Autism Improvements Nationwide Act of 2010, or the TRAIN Act, as it is called.

The TRAIN Act builds upon the important work of University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service, or the acronym UCEDD, in addressing the needs of individuals with developmental disabilities.

H.R. 5756 authorizes targeted grants to support interdisciplinary training, continuing education, and technical assistance for children and adults on the autism spectrum, as well as their families. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has stated that autism spectrum disorders are an urgent public health concern. Autism affects an estimated 1 in 110 children nationwide, and there are currently no cures for autism. However, research shows that early intervention services can greatly improve the development of children with autism. H.R. 5756 also seeks to promote the expansion of the UCEDD network to include minority-serving institutions. This parallels a 2009 effort to support partnerships between the existing UCEDDs and minority-serving institutions for all forms of developmental disabilities.

UCEDDs play a critical role in providing a range of training activities and services, and in building capacity within communities. Experts and advocates have called for increased funding to ensure that these centers can continue their important work and meet the needs of people with developmental disabilities, particularly those with autism.

It is also important not to lose sight of people from diverse backgrounds who oftentimes face greater challenges than others with autism in accessing services.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that we have an opportunity today to consider a bill that both supports the efforts of UCEDDs and works to ensure that we do all that we can for people with and directly affected by autism.

I want to mention that Representative DOYLE has been a tireless advocate for autism issues. He is the bill's sponsor, and he current chairs the Congressional Autism Caucus, along with CHRIS SMITH from my State, who I see on the floor, and I want to commend Representative DOYLE for his work on this bill and for his leadership on this issue.

If I could add, personally, during the August recess, I met on one occasion with a large group of families of children with autism, and I was amazed at how few services are available. Obviously anything like this that makes a difference for them and other children with autism and their families is really significant. I also want to recognize and thank Ranking Member SHIMKUS and Ranking Member BARTON for working with Chairman WAXMAN and myself to bring this bill to the floor. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I also want to thank Congressman DOYLE for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), who has been particularly involved in the issue of autism.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I want to thank my good friend for yielding, and for his leadership. This is truly a bipar-

tisan issue, and I especially want to thank my good friend and colleague MIKE DOYLE. We are co-chairs of the Autism Caucus. It shows that bipartisanship still survives. And for a tremendous cause, a good cause like combating autism, it is great to join him in sponsoring this bill. He is the prime sponsor, and I am the principal cosponsor.

I believe it is accurate to say that the provisions of this bill are not only important but essential in providing tangible assistance to those with autism spectrum disorder and their families. Implementation of the TRAIN Act will significantly expand the ranks of qualified service providers, who are equipped with the knowledge and tools of state-of-the-science, evidence-based educational, medical, and social interventions.

Personally, Mr. Speaker, I became involved in autism as far back as 1982 when I first visited Eden Institute in Princeton. Coincidentally, Eden is breaking ground tomorrow on a new, uniquely designed autism school designed by Eden teachers who have utilized three decades of knowledge and best practices in teaching individuals with autism to reach their full potential. Huge gaps in the Federal response to autism came into sharp focus back in 1998 when I was visited by Bobbie and Billie Gallagher, the parents of two daughters with autism from my district who told me of their concern about a perceived explosion in the prevalence of autism in Brick Township. Rosemarie and Geoff Dubrowsky, whose son Daniel was diagnosed with autism as well in 1997, are another couple who told me of the realities of autism, and they were very concerned about this perceived spike.

I would note that at the time, Centers for Disease Control spent a paltry \$287,000 per year, straight line, 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998. That doesn't even buy a desk, it is so little. Now we are up to \$22 million.

After meeting with these families and others, we initiated an investigation led by the CDC, and they confirmed that cases of autism were significantly higher than expected in Brick. But the evidence gathered indicated a larger, potentially nationwide prevalence problem. I then introduced a bill which was accepted by Chairman Mike Bilirakis as Title I of the Children's Health Act mandating increased surveillance. You can't fight something if you don't know the who, what, when, where, and even the why of it.

As established, the legislation created Centers of Excellence, and now we know that nationwide, autism affects 1 in every 110 children, 1 in 70 boys. Sadly, in my own State, it is even higher. Faced with this epidemic, MIKE DOYLE and I formed the Coalition on Autism Research and Education, which today has 157 members.

The legislation we are considering today, the TRAIN Act, offers an opportunity for us to do something with the

1.5 million individuals living with autism every day. The legislation authorizes grants to existing University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service, or comparable entities, to provide individuals, including parents, vocational, educational, and health professionals, with interdisciplinary training, continuing education, technical assistance, and information for the purpose of improving services to children and adults with autism in their families.

The bill also provides for the establishment of up to four new university centers for developmental disabilities, giving priority to minority institutions or institutions that would serve currently underserved populations.

Another important provision is the selection of a nationwide organization to disseminate nationally evidence-based best practices and other models, materials, and practices developed by the university centers, or from other sources, including development of a Web portal. People need to know the information because there is often a conflict about autism.

I urge Members to support this legislation. It is an excellent bill. It will help those who are afflicted.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of the bill, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DOYLE).

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, first I want to thank Chairman WAXMAN, Chairman PALLONE, Ranking Member JOE BARTON and Representative SHIMKUS, and my good friend and colleague, CHRIS SMITH, who for so many years has joined with me as we tried to work on behalf of families who are dealing with this every day of their lives.

□ 1700

You know, as many of you know, autism has been the primary focus of my time here in Congress. Even though there is still much we don't know, in just the time that I've been here, we have seen light years' worth of improved understanding of the condition. One of the most important things we have learned is that early intervention works. That's why I have always appreciated that Chairman WAXMAN and Chairman PALLONE have worked with me during health care reform in making sure that plans in the exchange have included needed behavioral health benefits.

Among the many items that the House passed in our health reform bill that the Senate did not was a services training and research initiative for children and adults with autism, so we decided to introduce it as a standalone bill, H.R. 5756, the Training and Research for Autism Improvements Nationwide, or TRAIN Act. I am glad that it is on the House floor today.

Individuals on the autism spectrum often need assistance in the areas of comprehensive early intervention,

health, recreation, job training, employment, housing, transportation, and early, primary, secondary, and postsecondary education. With access to and assistance with these types of services and supports, individuals on the autism spectrum can live rich, full and productive lives. We know that services for youth who are on the autism spectrum and who are transitioning to adulthood are an especially pressing need.

Thanks to the reports from the GAO, we also know that there is a critical shortage of appropriately trained personnel across numerous important disciplines who can provide the services and supports to children and adults with autism spectrum disorders and related developmental disabilities and to their families. The bill, the TRAIN Act, will help this. This bill will help practicing professionals, as well as those in training, to become professionals, to get the most up-to-date practices, and to be informed by the most current research findings.

There is an urgent need to translate current and future research results into effective practices that can be implemented to support children and adults with autism spectrum disorders and related disabilities, including early intervention in preschool programs, in child care, in community schools, to health providers, to employment sites, in community living, and to first responders. This bill will do that, too.

I think it is important to note for my colleagues and I want them to know we are not re-creating the wheel. The bill is based on expanding and enhancing the network of University Centers of Excellence on developmental disabilities, known as Yoo-Seds. My colleagues should know that the bill helps minority-serving institutions gain the skillsets and resources to work with and to serve currently underserved populations. People like NFL star Rodney Peete's wife, Holly Robinson Peete, have helped others understand that autism doesn't know race and can affect any family.

You should also know that this bill is supported by groups like Autism Speaks, the Autism Society of America, self-advocates from the Autism Self-Advocate Network, and many other organizations. For those reasons, I ask my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill.

Before I forget, I would like to thank Anne Morris with Chairman WAXMAN, Emily Gibbons with Chairman PALLONE, and Kenneth DeGraff on my staff for their hard work on this bill.

Thank you again, Chairman PALLONE. I hope you and I can continue to work on other items on the autism agenda, including a reauthorization of the CAA law.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I would just like to reiterate what the gentleman from Pennsylvania said, which is that early detection can make all the difference in the world. This legislation goes a long way in providing assistance and in aiding in early detection.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the "Training and Research for Autism Improvements Nationwide Act" (H.R. 5756). Upon the diagnosis of only grandson, who is autistic, I took it upon myself to be active in promoting autism awareness and advocating more research for the disorder. I am also a member of the Congressional Autism Caucus. About twenty years ago, autism was considered a rare disease affecting about 1 in 10,000 children. Today, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that an average of 1 in 110 children in the United States are diagnosed with an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) every year. ASD occur in all racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups, but are four times more likely to occur in boys than in girls. In my home state of Indiana, we experienced a 923% cumulative growth rate for autism from 1992–2003.

The "Training and Research for Autism Improvements Nationwide Act" is desperately needed in our country. Thousands of families living with autism on a daily basis have to cope in their own way and fight to find available resources and services for their children, or in the case of adult individuals with autism services to help them live independent and productive lives. All too often, there is little to no coordination between service providers, government agencies, and the medical/academic community who are researching and trying to unlock the mysteries of ASDs. The "Training and Research for Autism Improvements Nationwide Act" is a first step in filling these gaps.

Specifically, the "Training and Research for Autism Improvements Nationwide Act" would authorize the establishment of a new Federal program to provide technical assistance to improve services rendered to children and adults with autism, and their families and to expand the number of University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service. Grants would go to University Centers for Excellence to provide individuals—including parents, health, allied health, vocational, and educational professionals—with interdisciplinary training, continuing education, technical assistance, and information to improve services provided to children and adults with autism and their families. The bill also authorizes grant money to a national organization to provide training and technical assistance to do the following: assist in the dissemination of information; develop a web portal; compile and disseminate materials for training and technical assistance so that the entire network can benefit from items developed at individual centers; and convene expert panels to exchange ideas and make recommendations that further training, assessment, interventions, services, and support for individuals living with autism.

Another grant would be awarded to not more than 4 new University Centers to facilitate outreach and collaboration with minority institutions.

I want to thank Representatives SMITH and DOYLE for working to bring this important bill to the House floor for a vote. As a member of the Coalition on Autism Research and Education also known as the Congressional Autism Caucus, I have worked closely with both Representative DOYLE and SMITH on autism awareness issues and I'm proud to join them in supporting this initiative. While I believe that the "Training and Research for Autism Im-

provements Nationwide Act" will go a long way to provide needed resources and information to families living with autism, I also believe that as a Nation we need to do more. This epidemic of autism is an immediate crisis to our education system, and our health care systems, our long-term housing and care system for the disabled.

Autism is a condition that can be treated to a degree but it has no known cure; it will not go away and neither should our efforts to research this disorder and aide American Families.

Autism is not bound or limited to the walls of a household. I believe that our Nation's educational, labor, housing, law enforcement and medical communities are currently ill-equipped and undertrained to handle this underrepresented generation of autistic individuals and that it is going to take a national commitment driven from the highest levels to marshal the necessary resources and energy to catch up. That is why I introduced legislation H.R. 3703 to require the President to call, not later than December 31, 2010, a White House Conference on Autism. Therefore, in addition to lending their support to the "Training and Research for Autism Improvements Nationwide Act", I am also urging all of my colleagues to join in cosponsoring H.R. 3703.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the opportunity to speak in support of both the "Training and Research for Autism Improvements Nationwide Act" and the "White House Conference on Autism Act of 2009."

Mr. WHITFIELD. I urge Members to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. I urge the passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5756, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

COMBAT METHAMPHETAMINE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2010

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2923) to enhance the ability to combat methamphetamine, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2923

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Combat Methamphetamine Enhancement Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT OF SELF-CERTIFICATION BY ALL REGULATED PERSONS SELLING SCHEDULED LISTED CHEMICALS.

Section 310(e)(2) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 830(e)(2)) is amended by inserting at the end the following:

“(C) Each regulated person who makes a sale at retail of a scheduled listed chemical product and is required under subsection (b)(3) to submit a report of the sales transaction to the Attorney General may not sell any scheduled listed chemical product at retail unless such regulated person has submitted to the Attorney General a self-certification including a statement that the seller understands each of the requirements that apply under this paragraph and under subsection (d) and agrees to comply with the requirements. The Attorney General shall by regulation establish criteria for certifications of mail-order distributors that are consistent with the criteria established for the certifications of regulated sellers under paragraph (1)(B).”.

SEC. 3. PUBLICATION OF SELF-CERTIFIED REGULATED SELLERS AND REGULATED PERSONS LISTS.

Section 310(e)(1)(B) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 830(e)(1)(B)) is amended by inserting at the end the following:

“(v) PUBLICATION OF LIST OF SELF-CERTIFIED PERSONS.—The Attorney General shall develop and make available a list of all persons who are currently self-certified in accordance with this section. This list shall be made publicly available on the website of the Drug Enforcement Administration in an electronically downloadable format.”.

SEC. 4. REQUIREMENT THAT DISTRIBUTORS OF LISTED CHEMICALS SELL ONLY TO SELF-CERTIFIED REGULATED SELLERS AND REGULATED PERSONS.

Section 402(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 842(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (13), by striking “or” after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (14), by striking the period and inserting “; or”;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following:

“(15) to distribute a scheduled listed chemical product to a regulated seller, or to a regulated person referred to in section 310(b)(3)(B), unless such regulated seller or regulated person is, at the time of such distribution, currently registered with the Drug Enforcement Administration, or on the list of persons referred to under section 310(e)(1)(B)(v).”; and

(4) by inserting at the end the following: “For purposes of paragraph (15), if the distributor is temporarily unable to access the list of persons referred to under section 310(e)(1)(B)(v), the distributor may rely on a written, faxed, or electronic copy of a certificate of self-certification submitted by the regulated seller or regulated person, provided the distributor confirms within 7 business days of the distribution that such regulated seller or regulated person is on the list referred to under section 310(e)(1)(B)(v).”.

SEC. 5. NEGLIGENCE FAILURE TO SELF-CERTIFY AS REQUIRED.

Section 402(a)(10) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 842(a)(10)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon the following: “or negligently to fail to self-certify as required under section 310”.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE AND REGULATIONS.

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) REGULATIONS.—In promulgating the regulations authorized by section 2, the Attorney General may issue regulations on an interim basis as necessary to ensure the im-

plementation of this Act by the effective date.

SEC. 7. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2923, the Combat Methamphetamine Enhancement Act of 2010.

H.R. 2923 is designed to respond to problems that the Drug Enforcement Agency has identified in the implementation of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2006. That 2006 law required retail sellers of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine products to file a self-certification attesting that they have trained their personnel about the law and its requirements. According to the DEA, thousands of sellers have not yet self-certified. This legislation is designed to improve compliance with the 2006 law, and it will provide the DEA with enforcement tools, like civil fines.

I want to commend Representative GORDON as well as Senator FEINSTEIN for their leadership on this legislation. I also want to thank Ranking Members SHIMKUS and BARTON for working with us in moving this bill forward so quickly.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I want to thank Congressmen PALLONE and SHIMKUS for bringing this important legislation to the floor. We all recognize the devastating effect of methamphetamines.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP), who has been a true leader in combating methamphetamines.

Mr. WAMP. I thank the committees of jurisdiction, and I thank the leadership from the majority side and from the minority side.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that effectively gives our drug enforcement leadership the tools that they need to continue this fight.

Twelve years ago, much like Mr. DOYLE was just talking about his tenure here in the House being defined by his extraordinary work in the area of autism, in many ways mine has been defined over the last 12 years by fighting methamphetamine production in the Southeast, particularly in east Tennessee, where it surfaced in the late 1990s after coming to this country, really, in terms of production, in about 1993. It surfaced first in California. Then it came to the mountains of east Tennessee.

Much like moonshine did two generations earlier, it was a clandestine process where citizens would put together the chemicals to make it. It stunk really bad, so they would do it out in the middle of the mountains and the hills, and they would get as far away from urban centers as they could; but because the drug is so deadly and addictive, it encroached on other areas.

We saw, frankly, the States that took the leadership take ephedrine and pseudoephedrine from behind the counter. They made it harder to get. They enforced a lot of rules at the State level, and it really knocked back the domestic production of methamphetamine. We still have a huge problem of methamphetamine coming in across the border, particularly through the transit country of Mexico, but this has helped us greatly combat the production.

In east Tennessee, we formed the Southeast Tennessee Meth Task Force, which is a premiere local, State, and Federal partnership because methamphetamine production can't be combated exclusively at the State and local levels. It just simply can't. They didn't have the resources to surveil it. It became a toxic site where it was made, and they didn't have the resources to clean it up, so we formed this partnership. It grew to become the East Tennessee Meth Task Force, and now it is a premiere statewide task force.

We have had tremendous success in combating methamphetamine production in Tennessee, but we have to continue to modernize the laws, including adding a Federal component, in order for drug professionals to be able to keep ephedrine and pseudoephedrine out of the hands of people who are addicted to methamphetamine, because they produce this most of the time for use. As a result, this is just a deadly, deadly disease out in the hinterland of America, and we have got to fight it. This bill is another step in the right direction.

Congressman GORDON from Tennessee and I have been working together. Congressman COOPER from Tennessee and I passed a bill a few years ago to actually create Federal grant support for the children who are taken out of meth homes because when a meth home is infected by this plague, many times the children become wards of the State, and there was little help there at the State level as well.

□ 1710

So if this plague of methamphetamine has not come to your hometown, unfortunately, it will soon, and it's something that requires a Federal component.

This is a good bill. I urge the entire House to stand together and pass this piece of legislation, thanking the committees of jurisdiction and the original sponsor, Mr. BART GORDON of Tennessee.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve.

Mr. WHITFIELD. When you talk to law enforcement officers anywhere in America today, they will tell you that about 80 percent of the crimes committed in America are the direct result of some type of drug. Methamphetamine is certainly one of those.

In Kentucky, we have the Pennyrite Drug Task Force. And when I think about the passage of this legislation, I think of a gentleman named Cheyenne Albro who started that task force and who was a true leader in combatting methamphetamine and who, unfortunately, died a couple of weeks ago, but I know he would be very proud of this act.

I would urge that this legislation be adopted.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, in 2006, Congress took significant steps to reduce methamphetamine production and distribution by passing the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act. Today, the House will consider H.R. 2923, the Combat Methamphetamine Enhancement Act, which will address problems that the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has identified in the implementation of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act. H.R. 2923 aims to strengthen enforcement measures and ensure that retailers are in full compliance with the law.

Prior to passage of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act, it was common practice for methamphetamine dealers to go into stores, load up shopping carts with cold medicines, break open the blister packs, and use the pseudoephedrine and ephedrine to make methamphetamine. The Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act stopped this practice, by requiring that cold medicines containing pseudoephedrine and ephedrine be placed behind a pharmacy counter, requiring signature and proof of identification before purchase, and limiting how much of these medicines a person can buy in a day or month. However, the law contains a loophole that allows retailers to continue to sell products containing pseudoephedrine and ephedrine without showing that their employees are complying with the law's requirement.

H.R. 2923 will require retailers of pseudoephedrine and ephedrine products to verify with the DEA that they have trained their staff in the requirements of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act. If they don't, they simply won't be able to purchase pseudoephedrine products from distributors. The DEA needs every resource available to enforce the tough drug laws already on the books. This measure will curb drug manufacturers' access to ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, while keeping these products available to responsible consumers.

Over the past decade, methamphetamines have emerged as one of the most dangerous homegrown drugs. Ranking as one of the most widely used illicit drugs in the world, it has become the most prevalent drug problem in many Western and Midwestern states, and is emerging on the East Coast. Congress made great efforts in the fight against methamphetamines with the enactment of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act. However, while many of the provisions in the comprehensive legislation have had positive results, including a sharp decline in national methamphetamine lab seizures; manufacturers, traffickers and abusers continue to search for loopholes in the law.

H.R. 2923 is a common sense bill, designed to strengthen the implementation of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act. This bill would create incentives to ensure that the verification process of the law is made both effective and enforceable. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time and ask that the bill pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2923, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FAMILY HEALTH CARE ACCESSIBILITY ACT OF 2010

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1745) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide liability protections for volunteer practitioners at health centers under section 330 of such Act, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1745

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Family Health Care Accessibility Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. LIABILITY PROTECTIONS FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONAL VOLUNTEERS AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS.

Section 224 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 233) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(g)(1) For purposes of this section, a health professional volunteer at an entity described in subsection (g)(4) shall, in providing a health professional service eligible for funding under section 330 to an individual, be deemed to be an employee of the Public Health Service for a calendar year that begins during a fiscal year for which a transfer was made under paragraph (4)(C). The preceding sentence is subject to the provisions of this subsection.

"(2) In providing a health service to an individual, a health care practitioner shall for purposes of this subsection be considered to be a health professional volunteer at an entity de-

scribed in subsection (g)(4) if the following conditions are met:

"(A) The service is provided to the individual at the facilities of an entity described in subsection (g)(4), or through offsite programs or events carried out by the entity.

"(B) The entity is sponsoring the health care practitioner pursuant to paragraph (3)(B).

"(C) The health care practitioner does not receive any compensation for the service from the individual or from any third-party payer (including reimbursement under any insurance policy or health plan, or under any Federal or State health benefits program), except that the health care practitioner may receive repayment from the entity described in subsection (g)(4) for reasonable expenses incurred by the health care practitioner in the provision of the service to the individual.

"(D) Before the service is provided, the health care practitioner or the entity described in subsection (g)(4) posts a clear and conspicuous notice at the site where the service is provided of the extent to which the legal liability of the health care practitioner is limited pursuant to this subsection.

"(E) At the time the service is provided, the health care practitioner is licensed or certified in accordance with applicable law regarding the provision of the service.

"(3) Subsection (g) (other than paragraphs (3) and (5)) and subsections (h), (i), and (l) apply to a health care practitioner for purposes of this subsection to the same extent and in the same manner as such subsections apply to an officer, governing board member, employee, or contractor of an entity described in subsection (g)(4), subject to paragraph (4) and subject to the following:

"(A) The first sentence of paragraph (1) applies in lieu of the first sentence of subsection (g)(1)(A).

"(B) With respect to an entity described in subsection (g)(4), a health care practitioner is not a health professional volunteer at such entity unless the entity sponsors the health care practitioner. For purposes of this subsection, the entity shall be considered to be sponsoring the health care practitioner if—

"(i) with respect to the health care practitioner, the entity submits to the Secretary an application meeting the requirements of subsection (g)(1)(D); and

"(ii) the Secretary, pursuant to subsection (g)(1)(E), determines that the health care practitioner is deemed to be an employee of the Public Health Service.

"(C) In the case of a health care practitioner who is determined by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (g)(1)(E) to be a health professional volunteer at such entity, this subsection applies to the health care practitioner (with respect to services performed on behalf of the entity sponsoring the health care practitioner pursuant to subparagraph (B)) for any cause of action arising from an act or omission of the health care practitioner occurring on or after the date on which the Secretary makes such determination.

"(D) Subsection (g)(1)(F) applies to a health care practitioner for purposes of this subsection only to the extent that, in providing health services to an individual, each of the conditions specified in paragraph (2) is met.

"(4)(A) Amounts in the fund established under subsection (k)(2) shall be available for transfer under subparagraph (C) for purposes of carrying out this subsection.

"(B) Not later than May 1 of each fiscal year, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary, shall submit to the Congress a report providing an estimate of the amount of claims (together with related fees and expenses of witnesses) that, by reason of the acts or omissions of health professional volunteers, will be paid pursuant to this section during the calendar year that begins in the following fiscal year. Subsection (k)(1)(B) applies to the estimate under the preceding sentence regarding health

professional volunteers to the same extent and in the same manner as such subsection applies to the estimate under such subsection regarding officers, governing board members, employees, and contractors of entities described in subsection (g)(4).

“(C) Not later than December 31 of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall transfer from the fund under subsection (k)(2) to the appropriate accounts in the Treasury an amount equal to the estimate made under subparagraph (B) for the calendar year beginning in such fiscal year, subject to the extent of amounts in the fund.

“(5)(A) This subsection takes effect on October 1, 2011, except as provided in subparagraph (B).

“(B) Effective on the date of the enactment of this subsection—

“(i) the Secretary may issue regulations for carrying out this subsection, and the Secretary may accept and consider applications submitted pursuant to paragraph (3)(B); and

“(ii) reports under paragraph (4)(B) may be submitted to the Congress.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1745, the Family Health Care Accessibility Act. The bill is authored by my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania and Mr. GREEN of Texas, and obviously it enjoys strong bipartisan support.

The bill would provide liability protections for health care workers who volunteer to work at community health centers. Very similar protections are already provided for the employees and contractors of such centers. The bill, as introduced, would have provided such protection only to physicians and psychologists, but the committee adopted an amendment that expanded coverage to all health care workers who are volunteers at CHCs so long as they are working within their appropriate scope of practice and licensure and are performing work that is appropriate to the center.

CBO has estimated that the bill will not affect mandatory spending or revenue and is not subject to the PAYGO rules. Versions of this legislation have passed in the House in previous years, so I hope this bill will become law.

Again, I want to thank Mr. MURPHY and Mr. GREEN for all their hard work on this legislation. As well, I want to express my appreciation to our minority leaders on health legislation in the committee, Mr. SHIMKUS and Mr. BAR-

TON, for their support and commitment in getting this bill to the floor.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I also want to thank Mr. GREEN of Texas and Mr. MURPHY for their leadership on this issue.

All of us recognize the importance of community health centers. They are spreading throughout the country and they are playing an important role in providing primary health care for the American people.

At this time I would like to yield 5 minutes to one of the real leaders in this area, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, community health centers provide a neighborhood medical home that is both high quality and lower cost. They are more than just a doctor's office; they are a place where a child can see a pediatrician and an adult can see an internist. You can get dental care, mental health services, or prenatal care. You can go there when you are getting a cold instead of running up big costs at an emergency room.

The doctors, dentists, nurse practitioners, and other medical professionals are under one roof; and they coordinate your care, working as a team for your family's health in a one-stop wellness center, and the costs per patient are far, far below the costs one would pay if you went to a hospital or private practice. That coordinated effort saves a lot of money through preventative care, keeping you up with immunizations and providing quality medical intervention when you need it at one of these 1,250 nonprofit community health centers.

In our Nation's \$2.4 trillion health care system, the community health centers are credited with saving nearly \$25 billion each year. Families save money and Medicaid saves money. On average, a person using a community health center saves \$1,100 per year on health care costs, according to a recent study by George Washington University. That's the good news. The sad news is that there is a serious shortage of health care providers at these centers, and no matter how great the center, if there are long delays because of the shortage, then health care delayed is health care denied.

Health centers located in medically underserved urban or rural areas report a 27 percent shortage of dentists, a 26 percent shortage of OB/GYNs that could be providing prenatal care, and a 13 percent shortage of family physicians. The centers simply do not have enough money to hire the additional staff required to cover the growing patient needs, but there is an answer.

Many health professionals, especially part-time workers or highly qualified, semi-retired medical providers are willing and able, but not allowed to do so. That's right. They want to volunteer their time, but they cannot. They can-

not because the centers are not able to cover the costs of medical liability insurance for the doctors and nurses.

Medical liability insurance can cost tens of thousands of dollars, and, in some cases, well over \$100,000 per year per doctor, and the clinics simply cannot cover that expense. Here's why: Practitioners employed by the community health centers are covered by the Federal Torts Claim Act, which extends Federal liability protection to those volunteer doctors. Oddly enough, the opposite applies at free clinics, where volunteers are covered by the FTCA, while those who are employed at free clinics are not covered.

The Congressional Budget Office said that medical liability insurance costs pose a “significant barrier” for many providers who otherwise would be eager to volunteer at health centers. This bill, H.R. 1745, fixes this disparity and opens the door for volunteer providers at clinics all over America. This bill, which I introduced with Representative GENE GREEN, will eliminate the barriers for millions of patients seeking care in these neighborhood health care homes and will allow thousands of practitioners to volunteer their expertise for high-quality, low-cost patient care.

The Congressional Budget Office estimated that the cost of this bill could be as little as \$5 million a year for 5 years, and, in return, the clinics receive hundreds of millions of dollars worth of free health care services for those living in underserved communities. And because this funding is part of the health centers program's annual appropriations, this funding is not a scored cost. The dedicated health center fund means that the slight additional cost to the FTCA program will require no new appropriations. I repeat: The slight additional cost will require no new annual appropriations.

I am grateful for the support of my colleagues—Representative GENE GREEN, FRANK PALLONE, JOHN SHIMKUS, PHIL GINGREY, Ranking Member JOE BARTON, and Chairman HENRY WAXMAN—for working with me on this legislation, and also my staff—Brad Grantz and Susan Mosychuk.

Mr. Speaker, we in Congress have a chance to do something to expand care to millions of Americans with this act without raising the health care bills for families. This is an example of real bipartisan reform that helps people get the health care they need when they need it close to home at an affordable cost. Isn't that what we all want with health care?

So let's say “yes” to community health centers, “yes” to families, “yes” to doctors who want to volunteer their care, “yes” to affordable and accessible care to millions of families, and please say “yes” to H.R. 1745, the Family Health Care Accessibility Act.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my colleague from Texas, Representative GREEN. But before I do that, let me just

say that he has been an outstanding leader on community health centers. He sponsored the bill that reauthorized the community health centers, and he is always looking out for ways to improve what goes on there.

□ 1720

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. I thank the chairman of the Health Subcommittee for those kind words but also for this legislation. I would also like to thank the full committee chair, HENRY WAXMAN; and our ranking member, JOE BARTON; along with our ranking member on our subcommittee, Congressman SHIMKUS from Illinois, for the support of this bill; and all of the Members on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 1745, the Family Health Care Accessibility Act. H.R. 1745 will extend Federal Tort Claim coverage for licensed volunteer practitioners for section 330 services provided under the Public Health Service Act in community health centers.

This legislation will allow licensed practitioners to volunteer and provide them adequate tort claims protection equal to employees of the community health centers.

A March 2006 study in the Journal of the American Medical Association found community health centers had a 13 percent vacancy rate for family physicians, 9 percent for internists, a 20 percent vacancy rate for OB-GYNs, an 8 percent vacancy rate for podiatrists, a 22 percent vacancy rate for psychiatrists, and an 18 percent vacancy rate for dentists. If we rely on community health centers as medical homes, we need to increase the number of health care providers—including volunteer practitioners. So many qualified individuals want to volunteer their time but are afraid to do so because they do not have Federal Tort Claim protection and the Government Accountability Office has found that doctors and nurses choose not to volunteer their skills at community health centers because medical liability insurance is too costly for individuals to purchase on their own.

We can address the workforce shortage in health centers by clarifying that medical malpractice coverage is provided to clinicians who wish to volunteer their time working at the community health center.

I want to thank Congressman MURPHY from Pennsylvania for sponsoring the legislation. Again, this will mark the third time we've worked together to pass this legislation in the House. It was in the health care reform bill, but the Senate did not include it in their version.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the House, and hopefully we'll pass this bill today again and give the Senate another opportunity.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I think all of our speakers have explained very clearly why we need to support this legislation. I urge all of our Members to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I also urge passage of the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1745, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

NATIONAL ALL SCHEDULES PRESCRIPTION ELECTRONIC REPORTING REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2010

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5710) to amend and reauthorize the controlled substance monitoring program under section 399O of the Public Health Service Act, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5710

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting Reauthorization Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO PURPOSE.

Paragraph (1) of section 2 of the National All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-60) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) foster the establishment of State-administered controlled substance monitoring systems in order to ensure that—

"(A) health care providers have access to the accurate, timely prescription history information that they may use as a tool for the early identification of patients at risk for addiction in order to initiate appropriate medical interventions and avert the tragic personal, family, and community consequences of untreated addiction; and

"(B) appropriate law enforcement, regulatory, and State professional licensing authorities have access to prescription history information for the purposes of investigating drug diversion and prescribing and dispensing practices of errant prescribers or pharmacists; and"

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE MONITORING PROGRAM.

Section 399O of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g-3) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "or";

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; or"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) to maintain and operate an existing State-controlled substance monitoring program;"

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(b) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall maintain and, as appropriate, supplement

or revise (after publishing proposed additions and revisions in the Federal Register and receiving public comments thereon) minimum requirements for criteria to be used by States for purposes of clauses (i), (v), (vi), and (vii) of subsection (c)(1)(A).";

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "(a)(1)(B)" and inserting "(a)(1)(B) or (a)(1)(C)";

(ii) in clause (i), by striking "program to be improved" and inserting "program to be improved or maintained"; and

(iii) in clause (iv), by striking "public health" and inserting "public health or public safety";

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking "If a State that submits" and inserting the following:

"(A) IN GENERAL.—If a State that submits";

(ii) by inserting before the period at the end "and include timelines for full implementation of such interoperability"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) MONITORING OF EFFORTS.—The Secretary shall monitor State efforts to achieve interoperability, as described in subparagraph (A).";

(C) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by striking "implement or improve" and inserting "establish, improve, or maintain"; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following: "The Secretary shall redistribute any funds that are so returned among the remaining grantees under this section in accordance with the formula described in subsection (a)(2)(B).";

(4) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) in subsection (d), by striking "In implementing or improving" and all that follows through "(a)(1)(B)" and inserting "In establishing, improving, or maintaining a controlled substance monitoring program under this section, a State shall comply, or with respect to a State that applies for a grant under subparagraph (B) or (C) of subsection (a)(1);"

(5) in subsections (e), (f)(1), and (g), by striking "implementing or improving" each place it appears and inserting "establishing, improving, or maintaining";

(6) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B) by striking "misuse of a schedule II, III, or IV substance" and inserting "misuse of a controlled substance included in schedule II, III, or IV of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substance Act"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) EVALUATION AND REPORTING.—Subject to subsection (g), a State receiving a grant under subsection (a) shall provide the Secretary with aggregate data and other information determined by the Secretary to be necessary to enable the Secretary—

"(A) to evaluate the success of the State's program in achieving its purposes; or

"(B) to prepare and submit the report to Congress required by subsection (k)(2).

"(4) RESEARCH BY OTHER ENTITIES.—A department, program, or administration receiving non-identifiable information under paragraph (1)(D) may make such information available to other entities for research purposes.";

(7) by redesignating subsections (h) through (n) as subsections (i) through (o), respectively;

(8) in subsections (c)(1)(A)(iv) and (d)(4), by striking "subsection (h)" each place it appears and inserting "subsection (i)";

(9) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

"(h) EDUCATION AND ACCESS TO THE MONITORING SYSTEM.—A State receiving a grant under subsection (a) shall take steps to—

"(1) facilitate prescriber use of the State's controlled substance monitoring system; and

"(2) educate prescribers on the benefits of the system both to them and society.";

(10) by amending subsection (l), as redesignated, to read as follows:

"(l) PREFERENCE.—Beginning 3 years after the date on which funds are first appropriated to

carry out this section, the Secretary, in awarding any competitive grant under title V that is related to drug abuse (as determined by the Secretary) and for which only States or tribes are eligible to apply, may give preference to eligible States with applications approved under this section, to eligible States or tribes with existing controlled substance monitoring programs that meet minimum requirements under this section, or to eligible States or tribes that put forth a good faith effort to meet those requirements (as determined by the Secretary)."

(11) in subsection (m)(1), as redesignated, by striking "establishment, implementation, or improvement" and inserting "establishment, improvement, or maintenance";

(12) in subsection (n)(8), as redesignated, by striking "and the District of Columbia" and inserting ", the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth or territory of the United States"; and

(13) by amending subsection (o), as redesignated, to read as follows:

"(o) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2011 and \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2012 and 2013."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5710, the National All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting Reauthorization Act, or as I call it, NASPER.

State prescription drug monitoring programs track prescriptions so that law enforcement officials can address and prevent diversion, and so prescribers and public health authorities can prevent and respond to the potentially devastating effects of prescription drug abuse.

The NASPER program, as it's known, was first authorized in 2005 and allows the Secretary to make grants to support these State programs, and it also sets standards for privacy and interoperability. H.R. 5710 reauthorizes the NASPER program, enhances evaluation and reporting, and makes other updates to the program.

An amendment agreed to in our subcommittee changed the authorization period from 5 to 3 years so the next reauthorization can take into account the results of an agency evaluation of the program scheduled to be completed in 2012. The amendment also clarified language regarding granting preference in certain other SAMSA programs to States that have prescription drug monitoring programs.

I would like to thank Mr. WHITFIELD for his leadership on this issue as well as Mr. STUPAK—both of them have been involved with the NASPER bill for some time, including the original authorization—and also our ranking members, SHIMKUS and BARTON.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5710.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, H.R. 5710, would reauthorize the National All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting Act, known as NASPER, which provides grants through HHS to the States to establish and operate prescription drug monitoring programs.

I also want to thank Congressman STUPAK for his tremendous leadership. Without him we wouldn't have this bill on the floor. Chairman PALLONE has been helpful, Ranking Members BARTON and SHIMKUS. And I would also like to thank our late friend Charlie Norwood of Georgia, who was very much interested in this legislation.

NASPER was designed to reduce prescription drug abuse by providing physicians with the tools to stop the abuse before it starts. The law allows physicians to provide proper medication therapy to patients while also cracking down on the interstate diversion of prescription medications.

Importantly, the law contains safeguards to ensure this sensitive information is protected and accessed appropriately.

This is an important piece of legislation. I urge all of our Members to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK), who, as I said, has been involved with this NASPER legislation from the beginning.

Mr. STUPAK. I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. Five years ago, Congress passed the National All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting Act, or NASPER, into law, making it the only statutory authorized program to assist States in combating prescription drug abuse of controlled substances through prescription drug monitoring programs.

Congress realized that more needed to be done to aid States to set up or improve symptoms that enable authorities to identify prescription drug abusers as well as the problem doctors who betray the high ethical standards of their profession by over or incorrectly prescribing prescription drugs.

Five years ago, NASPER was passed with bipartisan support after many years of hard work by many members of our committee and Members on both sides of the aisle.

Today, I'm honored to again work with my colleagues, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SHIMKUS, to reau-

thorize this important public health program.

Minor but important changes have been made to the program, including allowing the use of grants to help States maintain their existing programs. This will allow cash-strapped States to continue to operate their monitoring programs under difficult economic times. The legislation will also allow territories to be eligible for grants.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas, Ms. SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

□ 1730

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I want to thank the manager of the bill, Chairman PALLONE; and thank the author and, if you will, visionary of the bill, Mr. STUPAK; and Mr. WHITFIELD for their leadership.

I rise today because this is an interesting and important bit of legislation as relates to physicians under the Energy and Commerce and HHS. It's important because it helps to track or determine who might be an addict, and as well to engage the medical profession in helping to end or to stem the tide of prescription drug abuse.

Interestingly enough, in this legislation there are privacy provisions, which I want to applaud and to say to all those who may be listening, this is a lifeline to stop the prescription drug abuse through legitimate medical resources and professionals, and as well for those who are legitimately ill, prescription drugs are prescribed and they find themselves addicted.

When I left Texas in the last 24 hours, interestingly there was another effort going forward, Mr. PALLONE, that had to do with our Drug Enforcement Agency, where about 10 or so sites were being set up to encourage people to give back old or aged drugs in their drug cabinets, if you will, or in their prescription cabinets, or in their medical cabinets at home. And these sites were in schools and community buildings.

As I read of this project, which obviously this was a proud effort, and I want to congratulate law enforcement, I had a concern. The concern was privacy, whether or not this was coordinated to ensure that if you gave a bottle of prescription drugs that still in fact was filled, whether or not there was a privacy procedure of either removing those labels, or maybe they expected you to remove those labels, and then also what would be the ultimate results. If they saw someone returning five bottles of such and such that happened to be an addictive drug and their names were on it, what kind of protection, or what kind of treatment, or what kind of referral would these individuals receive? I think that's an important point.

That is why I rise today on this legislation, and I look forward to reviewing this legislation, even as it passes, to assess whether or not our friends in the legal end of it, the DEA in particular, and I would hope maybe that the representatives from the DEA would meet with me in my office about their approach to ensure that it has the requirements and the restraints that we see in this present legislation. I want to congratulate the authors of this legislation because of that very fact.

I would just like to add one other point, if I could, as I close on my remarks. Having not been here for the legislation to deal with H.R. 5494, which is Ms. NORTON's legislation, which talks about the National Park Service and Secretary of the Interior transferring certain properties to the District of Columbia, it may not be equal, but I do want to make note that the GSA is holding property that the Texas Military History Museum has been paying rent on or paying taxes on because of their belief it belongs to them, and because the GSA had basically lost the property or had forgotten it existed. I look forward to them following at least the parameters of this legislation, where they can transfer those assets to a very important and distinctive group, the Texas Military Museum Association, that has now made this a military museum for Texans and for America. This was certainly appropriate to do so.

Finally, I want to make sure that I add my support to legislation, if it's coming to the floor, dealing with Rosa's Law, that is a Senate bill. And I will add supporting statements to the record.

But in conclusion, I think that this legislation, H.R. 5710, is a model for what can be an important life saver in America, and that is to get people to be weaned off of addictive drugs, but have a way of processing and determining where those drugs are, whether there is an addicted person, and how they can secure care.

So I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 5710, and I look forward to the Drug Enforcement Agency working with my office on the kind of restraints that are hopefully helpful when they have these mass campaigns for people to drop off old prescriptions and to make sure that they follow suit and do the right thing for the people of this country.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5710, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ROSA'S LAW

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2781) to change references in Federal law to mental retardation to references to an intellectual disability, and to change references to a mentally retarded individual to references to an individual with an intellectual disability.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2781

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as "Rosa's Law".

SEC. 2. INDIVIDUALS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES.

(a) HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.—Section 760(2)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1140(2)(A)) is amended by striking "mental retardation or".

(b) INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.—

(1) Section 601(c)(12)(C) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400(c)(12)(C)) is amended by striking "having mental retardation" and inserting "having intellectual disabilities".

(2) Section 602 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1401) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3)(A)(i), by striking "with mental retardation" and inserting "with intellectual disabilities"; and

(B) in paragraph (30)(C), by striking "of mental retardation" and inserting "of intellectual disabilities".

(c) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.—Section 7202(16)(E) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7512(16)(E)) is amended by striking "mild mental retardation," and inserting "mild intellectual disabilities,".

(d) REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973.—

(1) Section 7(21)(A)(iii) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 705(21)(A)(iii)) is amended by striking "mental retardation," and inserting "intellectual disability,".

(2) Section 204(b)(2)(C)(vi) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 764(b)(2)(C)(vi)) is amended by striking "mental retardation and other developmental disabilities" and inserting "intellectual disabilities and other developmental disabilities".

(3) Section 501(a) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 791(a)) is amended, in the third sentence, by striking "President's Committees on Employment of People With Disabilities and on Mental Retardation" and inserting "President's Disability Employment Partnership Board and the President's Committee for People with Intellectual Disabilities".

(e) HEALTH RESEARCH AND HEALTH SERVICES AMENDMENTS OF 1976.—Section 1001 of the Health Research and Health Services Amendments of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 217a-1) is amended by striking "the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963,".

(f) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.—

(1) Section 317C(a)(4)(B)(i) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-4(a)(4)(B)(i)) is amended by striking "mental retardation;" and inserting "intellectual disabilities;".

(2) Section 448 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 285g) is amended by striking "mental retardation," and inserting "intellectual disabilities,".

(3) Section 450 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 285g-2) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 450. RESEARCH ON INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES.

"The Director of the Institute shall conduct and support research and related activities into the causes, prevention, and treatment of intellectual disabilities."

(4) Section 641(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 291k(a)) is amended by striking "matters relating to the mentally retarded" and inserting "matters relating to individuals with intellectual disabilities".

(5) Section 753(b)(2)(E) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 294c(b)(2)(E)) is amended by striking "elderly mentally retarded individuals" and inserting "elderly individuals with intellectual disabilities".

(6) Section 1252(f)(3)(E) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 300d-52(f)(3)(E)) is amended by striking "mental retardation/developmental disorders," and inserting "intellectual disabilities or developmental disorders,".

(g) HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION PARTNERSHIPS ACT OF 1998.—Section 419(b)(1) of the Health Professions Education Partnerships Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 280f note) is amended by striking "mental retardation" and inserting "intellectual disabilities".

(h) PUBLIC LAW 110-154.—Section 1(a)(2)(B) of Public Law 110-154 (42 U.S.C. 285g note) is amended by striking "mental retardation" and inserting "intellectual disabilities".

(i) NATIONAL SICKLE CELL ANEMIA, COOLEY'S ANEMIA, TAY-SACHS, AND GENETIC DISEASES ACT.—Section 402 of the National Sickle Cell Anemia, Cooley's Anemia, Tay-Sachs, and Genetic Diseases Act (42 U.S.C. 300b-1 note) is amended by striking "leading to mental retardation" and inserting "leading to intellectual disabilities".

(j) GENETIC INFORMATION NONDISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2008.—Section 2(2) of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 2000ff note) is amended by striking "mental retardation," and inserting "intellectual disabilities,".

(k) REFERENCES.—For purposes of each provision amended by this section—

(1) a reference to "an intellectual disability" shall mean a condition previously referred to as "mental retardation", or a variation of this term, and shall have the same meaning with respect to programs, or qualifications for programs, for individuals with such a condition; and

(2) a reference to individuals with intellectual disabilities shall mean individuals who were previously referred to as individuals who are "individuals with mental retardation" or "the mentally retarded", or variations of those terms.

SEC. 3. REGULATIONS.

For purposes of regulations issued to carry out a provision amended by this Act—

(1) before the regulations are amended to carry out this Act—

(A) a reference in the regulations to mental retardation shall be considered to be a reference to an intellectual disability; and

(B) a reference in the regulations to the mentally retarded, or individuals who are mentally retarded, shall be considered to be a reference to individuals with intellectual disabilities; and

(2) in amending the regulations to carry out this Act, a Federal agency shall ensure that the regulations clearly state—

(A) that an intellectual disability was formerly termed mental retardation; and

(B) that individuals with intellectual disabilities were formerly termed individuals who are mentally retarded.

SEC. 4. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

This Act shall be construed to make amendments to provisions of Federal law to substitute the term “an intellectual disability” for “mental retardation”, and “individuals with intellectual disabilities” for “the mentally retarded” or “individuals who are mentally retarded”, without any intent to—

(1) change the coverage, eligibility, rights, responsibilities, or definitions referred to in the amended provisions; or

(2) compel States to change terminology in State laws for individuals covered by a provision amended by this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCMAHON), who is the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. MCMAHON. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to champion the House companion of S. 2781, H.R. 4544, the Elizabeth A. Connelly Act, so I rise today in strong support of S. 2781. I thank Mr. PALLONE for his leadership on the subcommittee. And Mr. Chairman, I thank you for your leadership in this body, and especially as chairman on the Bipartisan Disabilities Caucus, and the work that you do there.

This bill will replace the term “mental retardation” with the term “intellectual disability” throughout the United States Code. Now, in July of this year, just recently, New York Governor David Paterson signed similar legislation into law, joining 48 other States that have dropped the “R” word. Over 70 Democrats and Republicans have cosponsored my bill and agreed that the time has finally come to put an end to discrimination against individuals with intellectual disabilities.

Every day, millions of children and adults have difficulty with tasks such as problem solving, decision-making, and communications because of intellectual disabilities. These Americans are often ridiculed, ignored, or even abused by their peers. Sometimes they are referred to publicly by insulting terms and treated as second class citizens. In particular, the term “mental retardation” has acquired a distinctly pejorative meaning, and is used intentionally and unintentionally to deride and humiliate many of our citizens.

H.R. 4544 is aptly named for a great woman from my home State of New

York, the Honorable Elizabeth A. Connelly. Mrs. Connelly was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1973 as the first woman from my district of Staten Island to be elected to public office. When she retired in 2000, she became New York’s longest serving female legislator.

Throughout her career, she was a staunch advocate and champion for individuals with intellectual and other developmental disabilities. She was instrumental in securing funds for mental health programs and creating the New York State Commission on Quality of Care for the Mentally Disabled, led the charge to close the notorious Willowbrook State School, and led this Nation from warehousing individuals into providing group home settings.

Assemblywoman Connelly was known throughout the community for working with parents, advocates, and government officials to make New York a leader in providing high quality services and programs for individuals with intellectual disabilities. She is known as the guardian angel of the mentally disabled. She was not only a pioneer of her time and one of New York’s greatest disability advocates, but she was my mentor. I was privileged to work as Ms. Connelly’s staff member and counsel for many years. It is her personal commitment and leadership that has inspired me to also become an advocate for these important issues. Sadly, we lost her all too prematurely a few years ago, but we honor her and her husband Robert and her family with this bill.

□ 1740

So, Mr. Speaker, I cast my vote and urge my colleagues to do so as well in honor of Assemblywoman Connelly. I know she would be very proud to see the United States carrying out her lifelong mission by passing S. 2781.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on S. 2781 and send this bill to the President’s desk for signature.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I also rise in support of S. 2781, Rosa’s Law, and I certainly want to thank the majority and all of those involved in this important legislation for bringing it to the floor for final passage.

This legislation is really very simple, but very important. It simply modifies specific terms used in Federal law and instead of referring to the people as mentally retarded individuals, it refers to them basically as individuals with developmental disabilities.

It will affect the Social Security Act, the Public Health Service Act, and a lot of other Federal laws. I think it certainly is a step in the right direction, and I would urge passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2781, Rosa’s Law, and I would like to thank the Majority for finally bringing this legislation to the floor of the House for final passage.

Rosa’s Law follows previous Congressional action to modify the specific terms used in

Federal law to refer to individuals, or broad categories of individuals, when earlier terminology became outdated, offensive, or otherwise inappropriate.

I would like to note that our former colleague, Nathan Deal of Georgia, actually offered an amendment during the Energy and Commerce Committee’s consideration of the ObamaCare legislation back in July of last year that would have changed references in Federal law to mentally retarded individual to references to an individual with an developmental disability, but unfortunately, Congressman Deal’s amendment was not accepted by the Majority, which prevented it from being included in the House-passed version of the health reform legislation.

However, by bringing this legislation to the floor today, the Majority can atone for their past mistake, and finally correct this glaring problem.

And speaking of health reform, I would also like to note that today is the 6-month anniversary of the Democrats’ ObamaCare package being signed into law, and just as Republicans, independents, and a few brave Democrats predicted, insurance premiums are rising and people are losing their current health insurance coverage as a direct result of the flawed provisions in that legislation.

Reports of problems in ObamaCare abound, but has this Congress held a hearing on its implementation? No. In fact, the Subcommittee on Health—on which I serve—has held 15 hearings since the passage of ObamaCare, but we have not dealt with the most radical change to America’s health care system in generations.

As all of us have noticed lately, people back home are experiencing the unhappy reality of the Federal Government’s health care takeover. And as many news reports indicate, many people seem to prefer a Congressional Majority that wants to get the truth from the Obama Administration about what’s gone wrong. I know the seniors in my district are completely clear about their desire to have us look into the Administration’s plans to cut \$575 billion from Medicare. They also want to know about statements by the Chief Actuary of Medicare that providers “could find it difficult to remain profitable” and might “end their participation in the program.”

And any American concerned about the disastrous spending policies of this Administration and the current Majority would want oversight over recent revelations that after passage of ObamaCare, health care spending is projected to increase more than the Obama Administration had projected before passage of this deeply flawed legislation.

During the run-up to passage, miracles were promised day in and day out. Seniors were told the law would strengthen Medicare, only to see reductions to the program spent on new entitlements. Everyone was told the cost curve would be bent down, only to see the Administration’s own actuaries report it will continue to go up.

Families were told that if they liked their current coverage they could keep it, only to learn that the law encourages employers to drop coverage, that health insurers will pass along increased costs through increased premiums, and that every plan will be subject to a host of costly new Federal rules and restrictions.

Where is the oversight? Where are the hearings? As the election nears, I would like

to note that the American people seem to want a new kind of Congress, one that is willing to find its mistakes and to fix them.

With that, I will urge my colleagues to support the bill before us today.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Rosa's Law, which will replace all references of "mental retardation" with the term "intellectual disability" throughout the U.S. Code.

I would like to first thank my colleague from New York, Representative MIKE MCMAHON, who has been a passionate champion of ending discrimination against individuals with intellectual disabilities and lifting the stigma associated with the outdated and outmoded classification of an entire population.

At the turn of the last century, the prevailing sentiment in our society was that those with cognitive impairments or behavioral limitations should be institutionalized—excluded from mainstream society and locked away as wards of the state. In Federal statute, they were referred to as "feeble-minded." Of course, we have come a long way since then.

With passage of laws like the Americans with Disabilities Act, ADA, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, IDEA, we have taken great strides to ensure that people with intellectual disabilities are afforded equal opportunities in schools and workplaces free from discrimination, as well as supports for independent living. We have broken down many of the exclusionary policies that relegated these individuals to being treated as second-class citizens.

However, the U.S. Federal Code still contains antiquated references to "mental retardation" that no longer reflect our collective values. This terminology has acquired a distinctly pejorative meaning and perpetuates the stigma that people with intellectual disabilities are somehow inferior to others. That couldn't be farther from the truth.

It is time we follow in the steps of entities like the World Health Organization and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. We must update the Federal Code to reflect our true intent and evolved beliefs that individuals with disabilities deserve the same respect and opportunities as any other human being. By fostering an environment of inclusion and empowerment, we can provide the means for every individual to fulfill his or her potential.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2781.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING BLOOD CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1433) expressing sup-

port for designation of September 2010 as Blood Cancer Awareness Month, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1433

Whereas blood-related cancers currently afflict more than 900,000 people in the United States, with an estimated 150,000 new cases diagnosed each year;

Whereas leukemia, lymphoma, multiple myeloma, myelodysplastic syndromes, and myeloproliferative disorders will kill more than 50,000 people in the United States this year;

Whereas Congress, in the National Cancer Act, established an aggressive Federal program for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of cancer;

Whereas Congress has maintained a steady investment in cancer research to answer basic questions about the causes of cancer and to develop new treatments for cancer;

Whereas the Federal investment in cancer research and control has contributed to important progress in understanding and treating some blood cancers and yielded significant advances in survival for some forms of blood cancer;

Whereas continued investment and innovation is critical to the early diagnosis and the more effective and safer treatment for blood cancers where research and treatment advances have to date been limited;

Whereas strategies to enhance and strengthen the cancer clinical research program and boost participation in clinical trials are necessary to achieve blood cancer treatment advances;

Whereas survivors of blood cancer may experience serious late and long-term effects of their treatment and may need life-long follow-up and survivorship care;

Whereas Congress has provided strong support to blood cancer research and has focused special attention on increasing awareness of blood cancers and intensifying the blood cancer research program;

Whereas the House of Representatives will continue to provide support for research for a cure for leukemia, lymphoma, multiple myeloma, myelodysplastic syndromes, and myeloproliferative disorders; and

Whereas September 2010 would be an appropriate month to designate as Blood Cancer Awareness Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the designation of Blood Cancer Awareness Month to enhance the understanding of blood-related cancers, increase support for funding research to find a cure for blood cancers, encourage studies of the cause and prevention of blood cancers to reduce the number of new cases, and enhance understanding of clinical trials to boost provider and patient participation and accelerate the pace of clinical research;

(2) encourages participation in voluntary activities to support blood cancer research and education; and

(3) respectfully requests the Clerk of the House to transmit a copy of this resolution to the American Society of Hematology, the International Myeloma Foundation, the Lymphoma Research Foundation, the Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation, and The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society, voluntary health organizations dedicated to finding a cure for blood cancers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gen-

tleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield such time as she may consume to the lead Democratic sponsor of the bill, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. MARKEY).

Ms. MARKEY of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution raising awareness of blood cancers. I would like to thank the Representative from North Carolina for his work to bring this important resolution to the House.

Nearly 1 million people are currently afflicted with blood cancers in the United States and 150,000 are newly diagnosed each year. With these numbers, we probably all know someone whose life will be affected.

I was inspired to work on this important resolution by my staff and interns, many of whom have personal experiences with leukemia and other blood cancers. It is inspiring to see their commitment to increasing awareness, such as my staff member, Marissa Smith, who dedicated her free time in honor of a friend's mother and ran a half marathon with the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society.

Raising awareness of blood cancers through the designation of September as Blood Cancer Awareness Month will help ensure that we keep in mind their widespread impact and the importance of ample Federal research for funding, education, and research.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this important resolution.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I also rise today in support of House Resolution 1433, expressing support for the designation of September 2010 as Blood Cancer Awareness Month.

At this time I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES), who was the primary sponsor of this legislation and who has been a real leader on cancer awareness in the U.S. Congress.

Mr. JONES. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to also thank BETSY MARKEY, who just spoke, from Colorado. She has worked with me hand in glove, as we should do more times than not, on the House floor, to be honest about it, and we were able to get over 130 cosponsors.

As she said, this year more than 50,000 people in this country will die from blood-related disorder.

This legislation asks the House to support this designation of September as Blood Cancer Awareness Month.

This resolution will enhance the understanding of blood-related cancers. Researchers have recently made important advancements in blood cancer research, but these diseases need more funding resources.

This legislation was requested by the American Society of Hematology, the International Myeloma Foundation, the Lymphoma Research Foundation, the Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation, and the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society.

Before I close, I want to thank the committee of jurisdiction, the chairman on the floor today, for getting this legislation to the floor. The end of September, I will be in Raleigh, North Carolina, for an event called Walk the Night. There will be those who have been cured of cancer blood diseases that will be walking. There will be those who lost loved ones because of blood cancer diseases; they will also be walking.

For this Congress to do this, I will be indebted and grateful too. Again, I want to thank Congresswoman BETSY MARKEY for being a cosponsor and thank the committees and thank the Congress and the leadership of the House, both Democrat and Republican, for getting this to the floor.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1433, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAFE DRUG DISPOSAL ACT OF 2010

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5809) to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for take-back disposal of controlled substances in certain instances, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5809

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Safe Drug Disposal Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. DELIVERY OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES BY ULTIMATE USERS FOR DISPOSAL.

(a) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—Section 302 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 822) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(g)(1) An ultimate user who has lawfully obtained a controlled substance in accordance with this title may, without being registered, deliver the controlled substance to another person for the purpose of disposal of the controlled substance if—

"(A) the person receiving the controlled substance is authorized under this title to receive and dispose of the controlled substance; and

"(B) the delivery and disposal takes place in accordance with regulations issued by the Attorney General to prevent diversion of controlled substances.

The regulations referred to in subparagraph (B) shall be consistent with the public health and safety. In developing such regulations, the Attorney General shall take into consideration the ease and cost of program implementation and participation by various communities. Such regulations may not require any entity to establish or operate a delivery or disposal program.

"(2) The Attorney General shall, by regulation, authorize long-term care facilities, as defined by the Attorney General by regulation, to deliver for disposal controlled substances on behalf of ultimate users in a manner that the Attorney General determines will provide effective controls against diversion and be consistent with the public health and safety.

"(3) If a person dies while lawfully in possession of a controlled substance for personal use, any person lawfully entitled to dispose of the decedent's property may deliver the controlled substance to another person for the purpose of disposal under the same conditions as provided in paragraph (1) for an ultimate user."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 308(b) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 828(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting "; or"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: "(3) the delivery of such a substance for the purpose of disposal by an ultimate user, long-term care facility, or other person acting in accordance with section 302(g)."

SEC. 3. PUBLIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGN.

The Director of National Drug Control Policy, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall carry out a public education and outreach campaign to increase awareness of how ultimate users may lawfully and safely dispose of prescription drugs, including controlled substances, through drug take-back programs and other appropriate means.

SEC. 4. GAO REPORT.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) collect data on the delivery, transfer, and disposal of controlled substances under section 302(g) of the Controlled Substances Act, as added by section 2; and

(2) not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit findings and recommendations to the Congress regarding use, effectiveness, and accessibility of disposal programs.

SEC. 5. EPA STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.

(a) STUDY.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (in this section referred to as the "Administrator") shall—

(1) in consultation with relevant State and local officials and other sources of relevant technical expertise, conduct a study to—

(A) examine the environmental impacts resulting from the ultimate disposal of controlled substances through existing methods;

(B) taking into consideration such impacts, and the ease and cost of implementation of drug take-back programs and participation in such programs by various communities, formulate appropriate recommendations on the destruction or ultimate disposal of prescription drugs, including controlled substances; and

(C) identify additional authority needed to carry out such recommendations if the Administrator determines that the Administrator's existing legal authorities are insufficient to implement such recommendations; and

(2) not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit a report to the Congress on the results of such study.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the Administrator's authority under other provisions of law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to one of the sponsors of our legislation, a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE).

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, we have a good bill here, a bipartisan bill, to help us move forward to reduce the rate of abuse of prescription drugs.

Three years ago, local agencies and community leaders came to my office and told us we had this problem because prescription drug overdoses are rising rapidly, and there is really no way to dispose of legitimate prescription drugs in a legal, easy-to-use fashion under our current laws.

So for 3 years now we have been working in a bipartisan fashion to come up with a solution, and I am very happy to say that with the strong support of 55 national and regional organizations and the leadership of Chairman WAXMAN and Representatives STUPAK, MORAN and SMITH, we have found a solution that does protect the public and the environment from harmful drugs.

You know, prescription drug abuse really is a growing epidemic. Back in my home State of Washington prescription drug overdoses have now surpassed car accidents as the leading cause of accidental death for people ages 35 to 54. Washington has the sixth highest rate in the Nation of prescription drug abuse among 12-to 17-year-olds; and, unfortunately, today's medicine cabinets have become tomorrow's drug dealers' storage sites.

□ 1750

Kids are abusing leftover prescription drugs and getting addicted or, in the worst cases, dying. Just yesterday, nine middle school children in Bremerton, Washington, were hospitalized after popping prescription pills that one student brought to school from home.

So in Washington State, local agencies and community groups like Group Health and Bartell Drugs have tackled this problem head-on and have developed successful pilot safe drug disposal programs. These brick and mortar drop-off locations and mail-back programs give communities of all sizes an

easy disposable system to dispose of unneeded drugs. But these programs have gone as far as they can, and right now they face the legal walls to grow these programs to make them more effective and easier for our communities to use.

So, we now have a commonsense solution, which is this bill, and we need to make sure these programs are put in place for all prescription drugs to keep these harmful substances off the streets and out of our drinking water. This legislation will solve those problems.

I want to note one success of this bill. BART STUPAK and others have been really great leaders in designing a program that would be flexible and easy for communities to use. We wanted to make sure that we got communities to design their programs so that they would have a multiple suite of different systems to use on how to run these programs. I want to congratulate Bart and others in helping us fashion this.

And with that, I urge our support for H.R. 5809.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise also in support of the Safe Drug Disposal Act, and certainly I want to thank Mr. INSLEE for his leadership and Mr. MORAN, Mr. PALLONE, and many others.

Two months ago, I was invited by Sheriff Carter of Allen County, Kentucky, to a meeting of concerned citizens in that little community, and what they wanted to talk about was prescription drug abuse. And not only is it a problem in Washington State; it's a problem in Kentucky, and it's a problem throughout this entire country.

We are fortunate that many pharmacies, States, and localities have established prescription drug take-back programs; but, unfortunately, they are unable to take back controlled substances due to a technical reading of the Controlled Substances Act. This legislation will correct that and will allow a take-back program to also apply to controlled substances. And by passing this legislation, these programs will help further reduce the likelihood of prescription drugs being diverted to those to whom they were not prescribed.

I'm delighted that we are bringing this legislation to the floor, and I look forward to its passage and would urge all of our Members to vote for it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my friend from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from New Jersey for yielding me the time, as well as his friendship, as well as the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD). And I want to recognize Mr. INSLEE for introducing this legislation.

We share a deep concern about the use of medications which are not being

safely returned to drug stores because of regulatory difficulties. In many cases, you have to have a police officer there overseeing the return of the drugs.

This will get over those restrictions and allow a process to happen which is terribly important, because we should all know that drug abuse is not limited to street corner illegal drug purchases, that, in fact, the abuse of prescription drugs is a large part of America's drug problem, particularly among young people. One study has shown that, in the last decade, nonmedical use of prescription drugs increased by almost 100 percent; and among adolescents between the ages of 12 and 17, it increased by more than 200 percent.

Too many of our young people are raiding the family medicine cabinet to obtain prescription drugs like OxyContin, Ritalin, and Valium. And, of course, it doesn't just affect those individuals, and it's not harmless. It clearly is leading to an increase in criminal behavior.

We find that about 600,000 emergency department visits over a year involved the nonmedical use of prescription or over-the-counter drugs or dietary supplements. It's a substantial increase year after year. About one-third of the visits result in hospital admissions. In fact, 1,365 of those emergency visits have resulted in the death of the patient, oftentimes young people. And that's where we see the biggest problem—fatalities in children 13 to 19 years of age.

So this will allow local communities to create drug disposal programs. As Mr. INSLEE and Mr. WHITFIELD had mentioned, it gives consumers a safe way to dispose of unneeded pharmaceuticals, including controlled substances. A number of the most responsible pharmacies have asked for this. The pharmacists say they want to be constructive in this process and prevent this illegal and oftentimes fatal use of prescription drugs on the part of young children.

This is a very important piece of legislation. It will save lives. It's the right thing to do.

I just want to mention one other thing that involves our Interior and Environment Appropriations Subcommittee. We are finding that one of the things that is leading to very serious problems with water quality is the fact that prescription medications are winding up in our water supply because our sewage treatment centers don't have the ability to screen them out, so they go right into the water supply that leads to drinking water. And we think that that is a source of some of the problems we find with endocrine-disrupting chemicals that block or mimic natural hormones. And we see that in a number of fish, particularly the fish in the Potomac River. This is one of the problems.

So we are addressing a number of issues with this legislation. I trust that it will be passed unanimously, and

maybe even by the Senate, which would be phenomenal. So, Mr. Speaker, we thank all those who cosponsored this, and let's hope it becomes law very quickly.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Americans are abusing prescription drugs at alarming rates and a major source for this abuse is the unused or expired drugs in our medicine cabinets, nursing homes, and hospitals. Prescription drugs are now surpassing most illegal drugs as the drug of choice for abusers across America.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy reports that "prescription drugs account for the second most commonly abused category of drugs, behind marijuana, and ahead of cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and other drugs."

The most commonly abused prescription drugs are opioid painkillers, such as Oxycontin and Percocet and morphine. Accidental deaths caused by the abuse of such opioid painkillers now outnumber deaths caused by the use of cocaine and heroin.

Today, an estimated seven million Americans abuse prescription drugs. The National Survey on Drug Use and Health found that the non-medical use of prescription drugs increased by 12 percent in 2009. Pain killers and other highly addictive prescription drugs have become increasingly popular with America's teenagers.

The Centers for Disease Control reports that 20 percent of teens have admitted to taking prescription drugs without a prescription. Unfortunately, many teens believe these drugs, because they are available by prescription, are less dangerous than illegal drugs. Sadly, this can often be a deadly misconception.

And a major source of prescription drugs is leftover, unused and expired drugs in our own homes and healthcare facilities. The Justice Department reports that prescription drug abuse is most prevalent among 18- to 25-year-olds, and most of these drugs are acquired for free from family and friends.

The solution is safe and accessible drug disposal. Law enforcement agencies and pharmacies across the country are now sponsoring drug disposal or "take-back" programs to collect unused and expired prescription drugs.

But these programs are at the mercy of a loophole in federal law that prevents individuals from legally disposing of controlled prescription drugs. The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 or "CSA" utilizes a registration system for the distribution of controlled substances.

Individuals are exempted from the registration requirement in order to receive a prescription from their doctor to fill at their local pharmacy. But the CSA does not authorize individuals to dispose of their unused or expired drugs to a "take-back" program.

H.R. 5809, the Safe Drug Disposal Act, introduced by Mr. INSLEE, Mr. STUPAK, and myself, corrects this anomaly in the law. Once this bill is enacted, patients and long-term care facilities will be able to legally dispose of their controlled prescription drugs.

H.R. 5809 establishes a public education campaign within the Office of National Drug Control Policy to increase awareness of the availability of drug take-back programs in their communities. The bill also directs the General Accountability Office to study the availability and effectiveness of drug disposal programs.

Finally, the bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency to study the environmental impacts of the disposal of prescription drugs.

It is imperative that Congress provide for the safe disposal of these highly-addictive and dangerous drugs. Without this change to our federal drug laws, prescription pain killers and sedatives will linger in medicine cabinets across the country, easily accessible to teenagers wishing to experiment or adults who become dependent.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation.

Millions of Americans are prescribed narcotics for postoperative pain, bone fractures, and other ailments each year. However, most patients do not consume all the prescriptions they are prescribed.

These drugs remain in drug cabinets for years, easily accessible to teens wishing to experiment with drugs.

The Controlled Substances Act regulates prescription narcotics through a registration system. However, the Controlled Substance Act currently exempts patients from this registration requirement.

H.R. 5809 allows individuals to dispose of unused prescription controlled substances to a recipient authorized by the DEA. The bill also authorizes the Attorney General to promulgate regulations for the lawful disposal of prescription controlled substances by a long-term care facility.

H.R. 5809 also clarifies that the DEA regulations set forth in this legislation may not require any entity to establish a drug take-back program.

I want to thank my friend and colleagues, JAY INSLEE, LAMAR SMITH and other colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their hard work and commitment to empowering patients to help prevent prescription drug abuse, especially amongst our youth.

I urge my colleagues to vote in support of the legislation.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I urge passage of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5809, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 5131, by the yeas and nays; and H.R. 3470, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The re-

maining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

COLTSVILLE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5131) to establish Coltsville National Historical Park in the State of Connecticut, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 174, not voting 43, as follows:

[Roll No. 532]

YEAS—215

Ackerman	Frank (MA)	McGovern
Adler (NJ)	Fudge	McIntyre
Altmire	Garamendi	McMahon
Andrews	Giffords	McNerney
Arcuri	Gonzalez	Meek (FL)
Baca	Gordon (TN)	Melancon
Baird	Grayson	Michaud
Baldwin	Green, Al	Miller (NC)
Becerra	Green, Gene	Minnick
Berkley	Grijalva	Moore (KS)
Berman	Halvorson	Moran (VA)
Bishop (GA)	Hare	Murphy (CT)
Bishop (NY)	Harman	Murphy, Patrick
Boccheri	Hastings (FL)	Napolitano
Boswell	Heinrich	Neal (MA)
Boyd	Hereth Sandlin	Nye
Braley (IA)	Higgins	Overstar
Brown, Corrine	Hill	Oliver
Capps	Himes	Ortiz
Capuano	Hinchey	Pallone
Cardoza	Hinojosa	Pascarell
Carnahan	Hirono	Pastor (AZ)
Carson (IN)	Holden	Payne
Castor (FL)	Holt	Perlmutter
Chandler	Honda	Perriello
Childers	Hoyer	Peters
Chu	Inslie	Peterson
Clarke	Jackson Lee	Pingree (ME)
Clay	(TX)	Polis (CO)
Cleaver	Johnson (GA)	Pomeroy
Clyburn	Johnson, E. B.	Price (NC)
Cohen	Jones	Quigley
Connolly (VA)	Kagen	Rahall
Conyers	Kanjorski	Reyes
Costello	Kaptur	Richardson
Courtney	Kennedy	Rodriguez
Critz	Kildee	Ross
Crowley	Kilroy	Rothman (NJ)
Cuellar	Kind	Roybal-Allard
Cummings	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Ruppersberger
Dahlkemper	Kissell	Rush
Davis (CA)	Klein (FL)	Ryan (OH)
Davis (IL)	Kosmas	Salazar
Davis (TN)	Kratovil	Sanchez, Loretta
DeFazio	Kucinich	Sarbanes
DeGette	Langevin	Schakowsky
Delahunt	Larsen (WA)	Schauer
DeLauro	Larson (CT)	Schiff
Deutch	Lee (CA)	Schwartz
Dicks	Levin	Scott (GA)
Dingell	Lewis (GA)	Scott (VA)
Doggett	Lipinski	Serrano
Donnelly (IN)	Loeback	Sestak
Doyle	Lofgren, Zoe	Sherman
Driehaus	Lujan	Shuler
Edwards (MD)	Lynch	Sires
Edwards (TX)	Maffei	Skelton
Ellison	Markey (CO)	Slaughter
Ellsworth	Markey (MA)	Smith (WA)
Eshoo	Marshall	Snyder
Ederidge	Matheson	Speier
Farr	Matsui	Spratt
Fattah	McCarthy (NY)	Stark
Filner	McCollum	Stupak
Foster	McDermott	Sutton

Tanner
Taylor
Teague
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko

Tsongas
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt

Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NAYS—174

Aderholt	Frelinghuysen	Mitchell
Akin	Gallely	Moran (KS)
Alexander	Garrett (NJ)	Murphy, Tim
Austria	Gerlach	Myrick
Bachmann	Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer
Bachus	Gohmert	Nunes
Bartlett	Goodlatte	Olson
Barton (TX)	Granger	Owens
Bean	Graves (GA)	Paul
Biggert	Graves (MO)	Paulsen
Bilbray	Griffith	Pence
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Petri
Blackburn	Hall (TX)	Pitts
Blunt	Harper	Platts
Bonner	Hastings (WA)	Poe (TX)
Bono Mack	Heller	Posey
Boozman	Hensarling	Price (GA)
Boustany	Herger	Putnam
Brady (TX)	Hoekstra	Rehberg
Bright	Hunter	Reichert
Brown (GA)	Inglis	Roe (TN)
Brown (SC)	Issa	Rogers (AL)
Brown-Waite,	Jenkins	Rogers (KY)
Ginny	Johnson (IL)	Rogers (MI)
Buchanan	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Burgess	Jordan (OH)	Rooney
Burton (IN)	King (IA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Buyer	King (NY)	Roskam
Calvert	Kingston	Royce
Camp	Kline (MN)	Ryan (WI)
Campbell	Lamborn	Scalise
Cantor	Lance	Schmidt
Cao	Latham	Schock
Capito	LaTourette	Sensenbrenner
Cassidy	Latta	Sessions
Castle	Lee (NY)	Shadegg
Chaffetz	Lewis (CA)	Shimkus
Coble	Linder	Shuster
Coffman (CO)	LoBiondo	Simpson
Cole	Lucas	Smith (NE)
Conaway	Luetkemeyer	Smith (NJ)
Cooper	Lummis	Smith (TX)
Costa	Lungren, Daniel	Stearns
Crenshaw	E.	Sullivan
Culberson	Mack	Terry
Davis (KY)	Manzullo	Thompson (PA)
Dent	Marchant	Thornberry
Diaz-Balart, L.	McCarthy (CA)	Tiahrt
Diaz-Balart, M.	McCaul	Tiberi
Djou	McClintock	Turner
Dreier	McCotter	Upton
Duncan	McHenry	Walden
Ehlers	McKeon	Wamp
Emerson	McMorris	Westmoreland
Fleming	Rodgers	Whitfield
Forbes	Mica	Wilson (SC)
Fortenberry	Miller (FL)	Wittman
Fox	Miller (MI)	Wolf
Franks (AZ)	Miller, Gary	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—43

Barrett (SC)	Flake	Nadler (NY)
Barrow	Gutierrez	Obey
Berry	Hall (NY)	Radanovich
Bishop (UT)	Hodes	Rangel
Blumenauer	Israel	Sanchez, Linda
Boehner	Jackson (IL)	T.
Boren	Kilpatrick (MI)	Schrader
Boucher	Kirk	Shea-Porter
Brady (PA)	Lowey	Space
Butterfield	Maloney	Towns
Carney	Meeks (NY)	Van Hollen
Carter	Miller, George	Velázquez
Davis (AL)	Mollohan	Wilson (OH)
Engel	Moore (WI)	Young (FL)
Fallin	Murphy (NY)	

□ 1833

Mr. UPTON, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. GRANGER, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Messrs. LATOURETTE, CASTLE, BRADY of Texas, STEARNS, DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, and BACHUS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. TONKO, ALTMIRE, and Ms. SPEIER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

NATIONALLY ENHANCING THE WELLBEING OF BABIES THROUGH OUTREACH AND RE- SEARCH NOW ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DAHLKEMPER). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3470) to authorize funding for the creation and implementation of infant mortality pilot programs in standard metropolitan statistical areas with high rates of infant mortality, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 324, nays 64, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 533]

YEAS—324

Ackerman	Castle	Farr
Aderholt	Castor (FL)	Fattah
Adler (NJ)	Chandler	Finer
Alexander	Childers	Forbes
Altmire	Chu	Fortenberry
Andrews	Clarke	Poster
Arcuri	Clay	Frank (MA)
Austria	Cleaver	Franks (AZ)
Baca	Clyburn	Frelinghuysen
Bachus	Coble	Fudge
Baird	Coffman (CO)	Galleghy
Baldwin	Cohen	Garamendi
Bartlett	Cole	Gerlach
Barton (TX)	Connolly (VA)	Giffords
Bean	Conyers	Gordon (TN)
Becerra	Cooper	Graves (MO)
Berkley	Costa	Grayson
Berman	Costello	Green, Al
Biggart	Courtney	Green, Gene
Blibray	Crenshaw	Griffith
Bilirakis	Critz	Grijalva
Bishop (GA)	Crowley	Guthrie
Bishop (NY)	Cuellar	Halvorson
Blackburn	Cummings	Hare
Blunt	Dahlkemper	Harper
Boccieri	Davis (CA)	Hastings (FL)
Boehner	Davis (IL)	Heinrich
Bonner	Davis (KY)	Heller
Bono Mack	Davis (TN)	Herseth Sandlin
Boozman	DeFazio	Higgins
Boswell	DeGette	Hill
Boustany	DeLaunt	Himes
Boyd	DeLauro	Hinchev
Braley (IA)	Dent	Hinojosa
Bright	Deuth	Hirono
Brown (SC)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Holden
Brown, Corrine	Diaz-Balart, M.	Holt
Brown-Waite,	Dingell	Honda
Ginny	Djou	Hoyer
Buchanan	Doggett	Inglis
Burgess	Donnelly (IN)	Inslee
Buyer	Doyle	Jackson Lee
Calvert	Dreier	(TX)
Camp	Driehaus	Johnson (GA)
Cao	Edwards (MD)	Johnson (IL)
Capito	Edwards (TX)	Johnson, E. B.
Capps	Ehlers	Jones
Capuano	Ellison	Kagen
Cardoza	Ellsworth	Kanjorski
Carahan	Emerson	Kaptur
Carson (IN)	Eshoo	Kennedy
Cassidy	Etheridge	Kildee

Kilroy	Moore (KS)	Schock
Kind	Moran (KS)	Schrader
King (NY)	Moran (VA)	Schwartz
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Murphy (CT)	Scott (GA)
Kissell	Murphy, Patrick	Scott (VA)
Klein (FL)	Murphy, Tim	Serrano
Kosmas	Myrick	Sestak
Kratovil	Napolitano	Sherman
Kucinich	Neal (MA)	Shimkus
Lance	Nye	Shuler
Langevin	Olver	Simpson
Larsen (WA)	Ortiz	Sires
Larson (CT)	Owens	Skelton
Latham	Pallone	Slaughter
LaTourette	Pascarell	Smith (NJ)
Latta	Pastor (AZ)	Smith (TX)
Lee (CA)	Paulsen	Smith (WA)
Lee (NY)	Payne	Snyder
Levin	Pence	Speier
Lewis (CA)	Perlmutter	Spratt
Lewis (GA)	Perrillo	Stark
Lipinski	Peters	Stearns
LoBiondo	Peterson	Stupak
Loeback	Pingree (ME)	Sutton
Lofgren, Zoe	Pitts	Tanner
Luetkemeyer	Platts	Taylor
Lujan	Polis (CO)	Teague
Lungren, Daniel	Pomeroy	Terry
E.	Price (NC)	Thompson (CA)
Lynch	Putnam	Thompson (MS)
Maffei	Quigley	Thompson (PA)
Markey (CO)	Rahall	Tiberi
Markey (MA)	Rehberg	Tierney
Marshall	Reichert	Titus
Matheson	Reyes	Tonko
Matsui	Richardson	Tsongas
McCarthy (NY)	Rodriguez	Turner
McCaul	Roe (TN)	Upton
McCollum	Rogers (KY)	Visclosky
McCotter	Rogers (MI)	Walz
McDermott	Rooney	Wamp
McGovern	Ros-Lehtinen	Wasserman
McHenry	Roskam	Schultz
McIntyre	Ross	Waters
McKeon	Rothman (NJ)	Watson
McMahon	Roybal-Allard	Watt
McMorris	Ruppersberger	Waxman
Rodgers	Rush	Weiner
McNerney	Ryan (OH)	Welch
Meek (FL)	Ryan (WI)	Whitfield
Melancon	Salazar	Wilson (SC)
Michaud	Sanchez, Loretta	Wittman
Miller (MI)	Sarbanes	Wolf
Miller (NC)	Scalise	Woolsey
Miller, Gary	Schakowsky	Wu
Miller, George	Schauer	Yarmuth
Minnick	Schiff	Young (AK)
Mitchell	Schmidt	

NAYS—64

Hastings (WA)	Neugebauer
Hensarling	Nunes
Herger	Olson
Hoekstra	Paul
Hunter	Petri
Issa	Posey
Jenkins	Price (GA)
Jordan (OH)	Rogers (AL)
King (IA)	Rohrabacher
Kingston	Royce
Kline (MN)	Sensenbrenner
Lamborn	Sessions
Linder	Shadegg
Lucas	Shuster
Lummis	Smith (NE)
Mack	Sullivan
Manzullo	Thornberry
Marchant	Tiahrt
McCarthy (CA)	Walden
McClintock	Westmoreland
Mica	
Miller (FL)	

NOT VOTING—44

Barrett (SC)	Gutierrez	Nadler (NY)
Barrow	Hall (NY)	Oberstar
Berry	Harman	Obey
Blumenauer	Hodes	Poe (TX)
Boren	Israel	Radanovich
Boucher	Jackson (IL)	Rangel
Brady (PA)	Johnson, Sam	Sánchez, Linda
Butterfield	Kilpatrick (MI)	T.
Carney	Kirk	Shea-Porter
Davis (AL)	Lowey	Space
Dicks	Maloney	Towns
Engel	Meeks (NY)	Van Hollen
Fallin	Mollohan	Velázquez
Flake	Moore (WI)	Wilson (OH)
Gonzalez	Murphy (NY)	Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1843

Messrs. HALL of Texas and GOHMERT changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS and Mr. STEARNS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for votes in the House Chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall votes 532 and 533.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5297, SMALL BUSINESS JOBS ACT OF 2010

Mr. PERLMUTTER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-621) on the resolution (H. Res. 1640) providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 5297) to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 413

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 413.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

IMMIGRATION TIDE HAS TURNED AGAINST OBAMA

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, the immigration tide has turned against the administration. A recent Quinnipiac poll found that 60 percent of voters disapprove of the way President Obama is handling illegal immigration. Fifty percent of Democrats and 87 percent of Republicans now agree that immigration reform should, quote, “move

in the direction of stricter enforcement of laws against illegal immigration.”

While the Obama administration sues to stop Arizona’s immigration enforcement law, a CBS poll shows that 73 percent of Americans now say the law is just right or doesn’t go far enough.

Across the country, candidates are running on pro-enforcement, no amnesty platforms. While the Obama administration is moving in one direction, the American people are moving in the other.

A TRIBUTE TO DAVID MANGARERO SABLAN

(Mr. SABLAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David Mangarero Sablan, who has served the Northern Mariana Islands with honor and distinction as a business leader, a community leader, and in numerous appointed positions for both the Commonwealth and the Federal Government.

Mr. Sablan is of the generation born during Japanese times. But it was the coming of the Americans that coincided with his rise to leadership. At the age of 13, he was already chief telephone operator for the American military government, and by 30 in charge of Atkins Kroll company expansions throughout Micronesia, selling automobiles, insurance, and shipping services.

In government service, David Sablan was designated by President Ronald Reagan to serve on the Northern Mariana Islands Commission on Federal Laws and by governors of our Commonwealth as head of the Planning and Budget Office.

His commitment to the community is evidenced in his work with the Chamber, the Rotary, Make-a-Wish, and Boy Scouts of America.

The Northern Mariana Islands salute David Mangarero Sablan.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David Mangarero Sablan, who has served the Northern Mariana Islands with honor and distinction as a business leader, a community leader, and in numerous appointed positions for both the Commonwealth and United States governments.

The son of Elias Parong and Carmen Mangarero Sablan, David was born in Garapan, Saipan on April 2, 1932, during the Japanese occupation of the Northern Mariana Islands. He attended the Japanese public elementary school from 1937 to 1944, when his life was disrupted by the invasion of American forces. David’s family, along with much of the native Chamorro and Carolinian population of Saipan, fled to caves in the hills for protection from artillery bombardment and the battles being waged across the island. The family lived packed in a cave with 50 other civilians for three weeks with only sugarcane to eat.

Once the fighting ended in September 1944, the twelve-year-old David was hired to be a messenger for the Supply Department of the

United States Naval Civil Affairs. Barely a year later the teenager became chief telephone operator for the military government. And the young David got back to school, attending the Navy Dependent School on Saipan until it closed in 1951, then moving to Guam to complete his education at George Washington High School.

David’s first private-sector employment was with the Atkins Kroll group in Guam, where he was hired as a traffic clerk in the steamship department in 1952. He subsequently worked in the company’s merchandising department and automotive department, rising to be sales manager. In 1961, David was hired by Bank of Hawaii as a loan administrator and was eventually appointed assistant branch manager of the bank’s Guam office.

In 1965, Atkins Kroll offered David a challenge that would lead to his return home: establish an Atkins Kroll operations base in Saipan with jurisdictional responsibilities for the Micronesian market. David successfully established the company’s Saipan office, later branded as Microl Corporation in Saipan, and led the company’s growth through the acquisition of exclusive Toyota distribution rights for Saipan, Guam, and Micronesia, and the further diversification of the company’s business to include insurance and shipping.

David remained with Atkins Kroll/Microl Corporation until 1979, when he accepted a job as an economic consultant to the Commonwealth legislature. In 1982, the Commonwealth governor appointed him Special Assistant for Planning and Budget. Later that year, David was tapped once again to return to Microl Corporation, where he served as President and Chief Executive Officer until 1986, when he retired after a total of 31 years of service. Also in 1986, David was designated by President Ronald Reagan to serve on the Northern Mariana Islands Commission on Federal Laws.

After leaving Atkins Kroll/Microl, David moved to Modesto, California and established his own trading company to serve the Micronesian market. In 1990, the newly-elected governor of the Commonwealth appointed David to head the Planning and Budget Office, where he served until 1993, when he was hired to run a subsidiary of Tan Holdings Corporation, one of the largest privately-owned companies in the Asia-Pacific Region. David continues to represent Tan Holdings as the president of Century Insurance Company, Century Tours, and Century Travel; the vice-president of CTSI Logistics, Asia-Pacific Airlines, and Cosmos Distributing; and the vice-chairman of the board of Asia Pacific Hotels.

Since 1968, David has also been a leader of the Commonwealth’s tourism industry. He was a founder, president, and part owner of Pacific Micronesia Corporation, which owned the Saipan Beach Inter-Continental Hotel; a founder, president, and part owner of Tasi Tours and Transportation; a board member of the Pacific Asia Travel Association, and a long-time board member of the Marianas Visitors Authority.

David’s commitment to the development of the regional economies and business communities is similarly extensive. He was a long-time member and director of the Guam Chamber of Commerce; a long-time member, three-time president, and current board member of the Saipan Chamber of Commerce; and a long-time member of the Commonwealth’s

Strategic Economic Development Council. David is also a former member of the Rotary Club of Guam, a former president of the Guam Chapter of the Navy League of the United States, a founder and current member of the Rotary Club of Saipan, a director of the Make-A-Wish Foundation for Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, state chairman for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, and district chairman for the Boy Scouts of America.

His deep commitment to the Commonwealth and Guam communities has been recognized repeatedly over the years. Mr. Sablan has been named the Saipan Chamber of Commerce Businessperson of the Year, the Guam Business Executive of the Year, and the Rotary Club of Saipan Citizen of the Year.

David and his wife of 27 years, Rita C. Sablan, are the parents of five children: David Jr., Victoria, Patricia, Stephen, and Deanna.

PASS THE DREAM ACT

(Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I heard quite the contrary from my good friend on the other side of the aisle. In fact, I listened to a very eloquent comment being made in the other body as they discussed the DREAM Act. And many Americans understand and appreciate the value of legislation that would allow young people who have lived here and graduated with honors and high marks to be able to go to college even if they came with their parents undocumented, to allow them to access citizenship, to pay back their dues to the American people, to give of their talents to make this economic engine run and to serve their country.

There was an amazing story recounted of a young man who tried over and over again to be able to join the United States military and was rejected over and over again because of his undocumented status. By some manner he managed to go on to school and enter into law school. Now, even as a person that is still seeking the appropriate status, he still wants to join the Marine Corps.

The DREAM Act is the right kind of comprehensive immigration reform, or part of it. It is time to move forward.

RECOGNIZING 10TH ANNUAL FOOTY’S BUBBLES AND BONES GALA

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I am so proud to rise tonight to recognize South Florida’s own Joseph “Pepe” Badia, the president of Badia’s Spices, who will be honored on October 8 for his many contributions to our community at the 10th annual Bubbles & Bones gala.

Pepe’s life is the classic story of a refugee in the United States, the land

of opportunity. Pepe came as a lone 14-year-old Hispanic immigrant who, through hard work and determination, has become the leader of one of the largest and fastest growing spice companies in the United States. Pepe's accomplishments will be highlighted at an event in South Florida by John Kross, known as Footy, and this will benefit Here's Help, a nonprofit substance abuse treatment facility which assists over 300 inner city youths.

Congratulations to our very own Joseph "Pepe" Badia, a great civic activist in South Florida.

RECOGNIZING PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to take a moment to recognize September as Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) Awareness Month. PAD is a very dangerous and increasingly common illness that affects approximately 9 million Americans every year. Yet a recent study showed that only 25 percent of people are even aware of its existence.

That's why I have introduced House Resolution 1438, which aims to promote increased awareness and diagnosis of peripheral arterial disease to address the high mortality rate of this treatable disease. PAD occurs when arteries in the legs become restricted or clogged with fatty deposits, reducing blood flow to the legs. This can result in muscle pain, disability, amputation, and even death.

In addition, it is often an early warning sign that other arteries, including those in the heart and brain, may also be blocked, increasing the risk of a heart attack or stroke.

Madam Speaker and fellow Members, we must take the proper steps to curb this increasingly dangerous and deadly disease.

□ 1850

A TRIBUTE TO OUR FIRST NURSES

(Mr. SABLAN asked and was given permission to speak out of order.)

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, as early as the tiempon Hapones, the Japanese times, in the Marianas our local women began to train as nurses. Nursing was one of the few professions open to women. But the realities of the work meant that only those whose hearts, minds and bodies were strong could meet the arduous challenges and discipline required.

World War II opened the door wider. With thousands of military and civilian casualties littering our islands, the U.S. forces had to recruit nurses from the local population. After the war, the Navy, then the civilian administration, set up the hospitals and clinics; and

these facilities, too, demanded nursing staff.

Training was made available at a series of schools through Micronesia, raising the skills of our native nurses. From 1944 to 1978, some 250 of our local people found work in nursing.

We, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands, salute these nurses and thank them for their professionalism, courage and service.

Madam Speaker, to begin the story of the pioneer, native nurses of the Northern Mariana Islands, one must go back to the late 1930s and early 1940s, to the tiempon Hapones or Japanese times in the Marianas. In those days nursing was one of the few professions open to our local women and so attracted attention. But the realities of the work meant that only those whose hearts, minds, and bodies were strong could meet the arduous challenges and strict discipline required. It is believed that Mrs. Rosa Blanco Camacho, now almost ninety, is the only one of these pre-war nurses alive today.

World War II changed everything. The Marianas were the site of some of the bloodiest battles in the Pacific. After the invasion, the island of Saipan was a wasteland, littered with thousands of military and civilian casualties. Makeshift field hospitals were hastily erected, and young native women—and men—were quickly enlisted to assist military medical personnel in caring for the wounded and dying. On-the-job field training for these native nurses and corpsmen was the order of the day. Besides the challenge of learning how to take care of the wounded, these native recruits faced a more basic obstacle: they had to learn how to communicate in English. Few American servicemen spoke or understood Japanese, and few, if any, knew the native Chamorro or Carolinian languages.

They faced tasks unlike anything they had seen before; and the hours were grueling. From Monday to Sunday the nurses worked on at the hospital sites. Only on Sundays were they packed onto trucks and allowed to return to spend time with their families and the rest of the civilian population, which had been gathered up by the military and encamped at Camp Susupe.

When the war ended in 1945, the U.S. Navy built a permanent hospital on Maturana Hill, Saipan, where the native nurses were employed and which served both the military and civilian population. The Navy also built a leprosarium on Tinian with three native nurses. The U.S. also began to offer more formal training for the nurses from the Northern Marianas. Some of those from Saipan and Rota were sent to the U.S. Naval Hospital School of Nursing in Guam. When this training facility closed in 1952, those nurses who were in the middle of their studies were sent to the Trust Territory School of Nursing in Chuuk. Later, that school was relocated to Pohnpei, then to Palau, and then in the late 1960s to Saipan. The final move was to the Marshall Islands in 1986. Despite these frequent moves, over the years the Trust Territory School of Nursing graduated many students from all the Trust Territory districts, including the Marianas District.

When the U.S. Department of the Interior assumed administration of the Northern Mariana Islands in 1962, the U.S. Navy closed its hospital on Maturana Hill and the native

nurses who worked at the aging naval hospital gladly transferred to the brand new Dr. Torres Hospital on As Terlaje Hill on Saipan. Dr. Torres Hospital was a civilian-run, eighty-four bed inpatient and outpatient care facility where nurses could, with seniority and patience, develop a specialized practice, in surgery or obstetrics for example.

The population in the Northern Mariana Islands was growing now and there was a corresponding growth in the demand for nurses. Health centers on Tinian and Rota had been built and were expanding. And public health dispensaries were opened in some villages on Saipan, all of them staffed by nurses.

Nursing remained one of the few professions open to women. It still had its attractions: a regular salary, the status that the nurse's uniform conveyed. But at its heart nursing also remained—and remains—grueling work that demanded strength of mind and body, an attention to detail and self-discipline.

We, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands, appreciate and salute the following nurses, who served from 1944 to 1978, for their professionalism, courage, and service:

Dolores Reyes Agulto, Joaquin Santos Aguon, Jesus Castro Aldan, Jose Palacios Aldan, Josepha Castro Aldan, Merced Deleon Guerrero Aldan, Vicente Matagolai Aldan, Estefania Rabauliman Amirez, Dionisia Taitano Apatang, Lucia Villagomez Arizapa, Elena Camacho Arriola, Jesus Saimon Arriola, Magdalena Demapan Arriola, Maria Kokure Arriola, Maria Benavente Atalig, Maria Hocog Atalig, Rosina Ayuyu Atalig, Rosario Imamura Atlaig, Rosario Cabrera Attao, Teresita San Nicolas Attao, Rosa Litulumar Ayuyu, Carmen Nekai Babauta, Maria Lizama Babauta, Roberto San Nicolas Babauta, Urbano Crisostimo Babauta, Teresita Atalig Barcinas, Lucia Castro Barcinas, Sylvia Barcinas, Felisa Chargualaf Basa, Trinidad Arriola Benavente, Maria Attao Bermudes, Maria Pura Tagabuel Billy, Olympia Selepeo Borja, Petra Hoashi Borja; Rosita San Nicolas Borja, Alejandro Reyes Cabrera, Ana Torres Cabrera, Angelica Muna Cabrera, Anita Torres Cabrera, Herminia Pangelinan Cabrera, Jose Manibusan Cabrera, Magdalena Brel Cabrera, Maria Duenas Cabrera, Dela Cruz Cabrera, Victorina Bias Cabrera, Salomae Hocog Calvo, Dolores Benavente Camacho, Estefania Flores Camacho, Fermina Mendiola Camacho, Lucia Leon Guerrero Camacho, Namiko Ketebebang Camacho, Rita Duenas Camacho, Rosa Ada Camacho, Rosa Blanco Camacho, Ana Songsong Castro, Carmen Moses Castro, Daniel Pangelinan Castro, Loretta Mesngon Castro, Maria Manibusan Castro, Ruth Albert Castro, Taeko Elizabeth Kumangai Castro, Antonia Taimanao Celis, Maria Muna Celis, Rita Sablan Celis, Antonio Santos Cepeda, Juan Cruz Cepeda, Rosa Manibusan Cepeda, Ana Maria Gogue Charfauros;

Ramona Sema Chong, Carmen Attao Concepcion, Irminia Benavente Cox, Conrado Deleon Guerrero Crisostomo, Ana Kokure Dela Cruz, Jesus Ogo Dela Cruz, Francisco Palacios Deleon Guerrero, Gustav Acosta Deleon Guerrero, Mariana Camacho Deleon Guerrero, Anunciasion Cruz Demapan, Justina Rdial Demapan, Luis Cepeda Demapan, Micaela Sablan Demapan, Juanita Duenas Diaz, Maria Mendiola Diaz, Elisa Maratita Dim, Elizabeth Naputi Dudley, Ines Cruz Duenas, Margarita Attao Duenas, Monica Camacho Duenas, Estefania Atalig Dumale, Luis Osomai Elameto, Amania Mechaet Elidechedong, Vicenta Lizama Evangelista, Mary Farley, Rosa Tenorio Fejeran, Rosa Maliti Fejeran, Rita Castro

Flawau, Lorenza Mendiola Garcia, Ramon Guerrero, Vicente Guerrero, Maria Esteves Halstead, Carmen Wesley Hamilton, Hasmid Haro;

Ana Ogo Hocog, Felisisima Ada Hocog, Maria Ayuyu Hocog, Guadalupe Reyes Hofschneider, Maria Manibusan Igibara, Andres Taisacan Igisaiar, Lucia Seman Iriarte, Carmina Weilbacher Jack, Berthilia Camacho John, Ensel John, Engracia Aldan Johnson, Carmen Olopai Kaipat, Damiana Olkeriil Kaipat, Diego Litulumar Kaipat, Isaac Borja Kaipat, Natividad Dela Cruz Kaneshi, Ana Igisaiar Kileleman, Neiar Kolios, Violet Laird, Consolacion Limes Laniyo, Lourdes Olopai Laniyo, Mariano Repeki Laniyo, Maria Taitano Lieto, Teresita Pialur Limes, Hermana Ling, Daniel Mettao Lisua, Dionicio Mendiola Lizama; Joaquin Reyes Lizama, Juana Hocog

Lizama, Maria Ada Lizama, Soledad Mesngon Lizama, Vicente Lizama, Carmen Mendiola Lizama-Torres, Susana Rogopes Macaranas, Vivian Nee Adamson Malmstrom, Magdalena Sablan Manahane, Milagro Hocog Manglona, Magdalena Manglona Manglona, Delfina Villagomez Manibusan, Donicia Rasiang Marciano-Hosono, Francisco Acosta Masga, Maria Cruz Masga, Nathania Maui, Martha Muna Mendiola, Bernadita Reyes Mercado, Juan Itibus Mettao, Likiak Kun Mongkeya, Lorenza Ilo Mongkeya, Carmen Santos Muna, Isidro Camacho Muna;

Vicenta Santos Muna, Jose Naog, Isidro Nekai, Rosa San Nicolas Norita, Dominina Fitial Olopai, Gregoria Fitial Omar, Elizabeth Atalig Paeda, Maria Indalecio Palacios, Maria Taman Palacios, Milagro Sablan Palacios, Rita Taman Palacios, Dolores Cepeda Pangelinan, Jose Basa Pangelinan, Juan Basa Pangelinan, Magdalena Terlaje Pangelinan, Maria Aldan Pangelinan, Maxima Cruz Pangelinan, Paul William Perry, Rafaela Odoshi Perry, Maria Toves Quitugua, Remedio Naog Quitugua, Viviana Osomai Rabauliman, Casimira Manglona Ramos, Lourdes Maliti Rangamar, Dolores Cruz Rasa, Consolacion Sablan Rasiang, Fuana Remeliik;

Angelina Sablan Reyes, Joaquina Pangelinan Reyes, Rosario Taman Rios, Maria Borja Roberto, Angela Muleta Romolor, Pedro San Nicolas Rosario, Rosa Benavente Royal, Takeshi Aloka Royal, Juan Satur Ruben, Vicente Faibar Rubuenog, Ana Ayuyu Sablan, Daniel Magofna Sablan, Dolores Reyes Sablan, Margarita Mendiola Sablan, Olympia Reyes Sablan, Ramona Cabrera Sablan, Rita Diaz Sablan, Rosalia Tenorio Sablan, Fidelia Sablan Salas, Margarita Villagomez Salas, Rosa Manibusan Salas, Isabel Manibusan San Nicolas, Juana Manibusan San Nicolas; Dolores Apatang Santos, Isabel Esteves Santos, Maria Camacho Santos, Maria Arriola Santos, Maria Luisa Duenas Santos, Martha Cabrera Santos, Carlos Rapagau Satur, Esteban Nepaial Satur, Guillermo Litulumar Saures, Lourdes Mettao Saures, Maria Benavente Sedmik, Antonia Rabauliman Seman, Isabel Jones Seman, Margarita Benavente Seman, John Frank Skilling, Teresita Wabol Skilling, Cresencia Maratita Songao, Francisco Maratita Songao, Mary Grace Lejjena Songsong, Maria Asuncion Stoll, Carmen Maratita Suzuki, Margarita Somol Tagabuel, Gisina Songao Taimanao, Gloria Ramos Taimanao, Marcelina Atalig Taitano, Sabina Rivera Taro;

Lino Pangelinan Tenorio, Maria Hattori Tenorio, Natividad Cruz Tenorio, Rita Sablan Tenorio, Soledad Takai Tenorio, Elena Litulumar Teregeyo, Enriquetta Peter Teregeyo, Maria Reyes Thompson, Dirruchei Terry Tmakiung, Jovita Blanco Tomokane, Francisco Ada Torres, Maria Jones Torres,

Elizabeth Sablan Torres-Untalan, Rita Songao Toves, Sophia Olopai Towai, Consolacion Faisao Tudela, Margarita Cabrera Tudela, Remedio Bermudes Tudela, Maria Salii Udui, Isabel Camacho Villagomez, Margarita Aquinog Villagomez, Josepha Arriola Weilbacher, Donicia Pialur Ythemar, Paul Joseph Ythemar.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IN MEMORY OF PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHAD COLEMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Madam Speaker, it is with honor and great sorrow that I rise on this occasion tonight to pay tribute and to tell everyone about Private First Class Chad Coleman, who heeded his Nation's call of duty by joining the Army in October of 2008 after attending Newnan High School in my home State of Georgia. On August 27, 2010, he made the ultimate sacrifice, proudly serving his country in Afghanistan as a member of the 101st Airborne Division.

Growing up in Wisconsin, Chad moved to Newnan, Georgia, with his parents, Brian and Shanon Coleman, when he was 16. After high school, Chad entered basic training at Fort Knox and completed advanced training at Fort Campbell, becoming a cavalry scout. He was deployed to Afghanistan as part of the 33rd Cavalry Regiment of the 101st Airborne Division.

For anyone who knew Chad as a young boy, it came as no surprise to them that he would grow up into a fine soldier. As a boy, he was compassionate and caring and showed an interest in serving his country at an early age. His grandmother, Mary Ann Coleman, recalls him building large forts out of Lincoln Logs and how he would maneuver the plastic Army soldiers that he bought at the Dollar Store in and out of the forts that he had built.

As a teenager, Chad spent time at the local VFW hall. He would play cards with the veterans and listen to their stories. But most of all, he was a friend to the distinguished men and women who had served their country so bravely before him.

The only thing that came close to Chad's love for his country was his love

for his family and friends. He never failed to say, "I love you," his grandmother said. Hugs and kisses were his trademark. While his family will continue to miss him every day, they know he was fulfilling a lifelong dream.

Private First Class Coleman was always known to say that he loved the uniform and that he was so proud to be serving his country. A few weeks ago, this country lost a true hero. I know that his fellow soldiers, his country, and especially his family will miss him greatly.

I am proud to pay tribute to such a fine grandson, son, patriot, and soldier.

HYUNDAI MOTORS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BRIGHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRIGHT. Madam Speaker, earlier this week Hyundai Motors announced it would move production of its Elantra sedan from South Korea to its flagship American facility in Montgomery, Alabama. It was a welcome announcement for Montgomery and the surrounding area, which I am proud to represent.

Since 2005, the Hyundai Motors facility in Montgomery has produced the award-winning and increasingly popular Sonata. Despite a slumping economy, production of the Sonata remains at near-peak capacity. In fact, production of the Santa Fe recently shifted from Montgomery to the new Kia facility in nearby West Point, Georgia, with relatively little change overall in production.

What struck me about the announcement, however, is that Hyundai is embracing the global nature of the automobile industry. Instead of moving full production of the Elantra to the United States, Hyundai will split its manufacturing between Montgomery, Alabama and its existing Korean plant. A Hyundai spokesman noted: "Hyundai's philosophy is to build our vehicles where we sell them, and with the addition of the Elantra to our U.S. production mix, we now manufacture our three most popular models right here in the United States." In a global economy, it makes sense to keep production close to where the car will actually be sold.

Hyundai has been a wonderful community partner with Alabama and specifically within the River Region of our central Alabama location. In addition to the 2,700 direct jobs created from the \$1.2 billion facility, Hyundai has brought in 72 suppliers throughout North America, creating an additional 5,500 jobs. This partnership has come despite the fact that needless trade barriers exist between the United States and our friends in South Korea.

I can only imagine what both countries could achieve if we were able to come together and enact the U.S.-South Korea Free Trade Agreement.

I recently joined with a bipartisan coalition to form the U.S.-South Korea Free Trade Agreement Working Group. This group, composed of Members of Congress who represent diverse districts from across the country, wants to see this agreement ratified.

Despite being signed by President Bush over 3 years ago, Congress has yet to pass the agreement. President Obama cites the U.S.-South Korea Free Trade Agreement as one of our biggest domestic trade priorities and would like to see disagreements worked out by the next G20 meeting in November. It's already late September and very little progress has been made to get this agreement passed.

The benefits to the U.S. are obvious. Passing a free trade agreement with South Korea, who is our seventh largest trading partner, would add an estimated \$10 billion to \$12 billion to our gross domestic product. What we have already seen in Alabama could be expanded across this great country of ours.

Madam Speaker, our number one priority must be getting Americans back to work. We have already seen the benefits of a close partnership with South Korea. Let's expand on that relationship. I can think of no better way to create jobs for Americans at virtually no cost than to pass the U.S.-South Korea Free Trade Agreement.

□ 1900

Without question, there are many issues we must tackle in this difficult economic and political time. But trade, especially an agreement that enjoys bipartisan support such as the one with South Korea, can and should be an issue in which we work together. Let's not let partisan politics get in the way of this agreement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE SPIRIT OF SOUTH FLORIDA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I rise to remember the life and legacy of a great south Floridian and fellow Cuban American, Ricardo Mayo-Alvarez.

Ricardo was an irreplaceable member of the Cuban American community. Having fled Cuba's communist regime, Ricardo continued the fight for a free Cuba in south Florida.

Ricardo became a successful entrepreneur and started a chain of pharmacies in south Florida. He generously gave of his time to serve his commu-

nity and was a constant fixture in the civic and cultural fabric of south Florida.

Although he was deeply committed to the struggle for a free Cuba, I know that the role he cherished the most was that of devoted husband, father, and grandfather.

Ricardo leaves behind his beloved wife and partner, Nieves Fraga, and his children—Jorge, Alina, and Ricky—as well as his grandchildren.

Ricardo, we will never forget you nor your selfless legacy. Rest in peace, my friend.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to praise the Citizens' Crime Watch of Miami-Dade County and its executive director, Carmen Caldwell, who has served our area in so many ways over the years. Neighborhood volunteers are truly the backbone of our communities. Volunteers have done so much to reduce crime and to help keep our south Florida neighborhoods safer.

Citizens' Crime Watch of Miami-Dade County will be celebrating its 35th anniversary at the Doubletree Miami Mart/Airport Hotel on October 1 and will be honoring the leaders of south Florida's war on crime.

It is my honor and privilege to recognize the many dedicated and hard-working members of Citizens' Crime Watch of Miami-Dade County and to thank each of them for what they do to help keep us safe.

Madam Speaker, I would like to congratulate the International Ballet Festival of Miami for another spectacular year of performances. Since 1995, this yearly celebration of the arts has brought some of the world's leading ballet companies to our area of south Florida.

In addition to being known as a hub for international commerce, south Florida has a thriving and diverse arts community. Through the dedication of Pedro Pablo Pena, the festival has become a yearly staple on the south Florida calendar with five spectacular performances at four theaters. Ballet companies from as far away as Hungary, Australia, and Italy have participated in this festival.

I congratulate Pedro Pablo Pena and everyone who made this year's International Ballet Festival of Miami a resounding success. Your efforts have enriched south Florida, and we are all the better for it.

THE DEADLIEST YEAR OF THE AFGHAN WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRIGHT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, the bad news in Afghanistan just continues to pile up. This week, a helicopter crash in the southern part of the country brought the number of 2010 coalition fatalities to 529. That makes this the deadliest of the 9 years we have been

mired in this war. And, of course, we still have more than 2 months remaining before the calendar turns.

Meanwhile, these deaths appear to be in vain. While Afghan citizens who turned out to vote this weekend must be saluted for their courage, well, the fact that courage was required to exercise a basic democratic right is rather telling in and of itself. But the parliamentary elections were marred by violence, not to mention all kinds of fraud and irregularities. Time Magazine quotes one candidate as saying, "It was complete anarchy. Everyone was trying to manipulate this election."

Mr. Speaker, Afghanistan's financial infrastructure is crumbling almost as badly as is its democratic infrastructure. One of the nation's most prominent banks is teetering on the brink of collapse, at the same time that cronies and relatives of President Karzai appear to have used the bank to line their own pockets.

And in yesterday's New York Times, there was a long story about how families are dressing their little girls as boys, just so they can get a job and an education—and even so they can preserve the family's honor to have more boys than girls.

Steven Walt of Harvard University, a member of the Afghanistan Study Group, summarizes the bleakness of the situation. In the last few years, Walt says, "We have had a fraudulent presidential election, an inconclusive offensive in Marja, a delayed and downgraded operation in Kandahar, and a run on the corrupt bank of Kabul. Casualty levels are up, and aid groups in Afghanistan now report that the security situation is worse than ever, despite a heightened U.S. presence."

Mr. Speaker, other than that, Mrs. Lincoln, how was the play?

Seriously, there is little to be encouraged by in Afghanistan. And that is the situation that it is in now. Now, a new book that has come out this week by Bob Woodward reveals that even top White House officials were deeply skeptical about escalating the war. The Special Envoy to Afghanistan and Pakistan is quoted as saying of our strategy, point blank, "It can't work."

He is right, Mr. Speaker. But what can work is a smart security approach, one that replaces the military surge with a civilian surge. At this point, a military occupation can't cure what ails Afghanistan; it can only spread the disease. But an influx of humanitarian aid can deliver a brighter, peaceful future for Afghanistan, elections that are free and fair, government leaders with legitimacy and integrity, schools that educate all children—even the Afghan girls, or especially the Afghan girls—and an economy that creates opportunity and lifts people out of poverty.

The current policy is not redeemable. It will continue to engender death, destruction, instability, and chaos. There is only one answer, Mr. Speaker: Bring our troops home.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DAHLKEMPER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. FOXX addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. TIAHRT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

A SIGNIFICANT DAY FOR AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, it is a privilege and honor to have the opportunity to address you here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives and to do so on such a significant day. This is a day of events, I believe, that will be marked for a long time in at least political history, and hopefully it will be marked in the hearts and minds of the American people as well.

And I can think of a couple of events today, one that is unfolding as we speak, and another that unfolded earlier when the United States Senate had a cloture vote and didn't have the votes to force HARRY REID's version of the Department of Defense authorization bill to actually come up for a vote before the United States Senate.

□ 1910

The cloture vote failed because he attached two unrelated issues, unessential issues, to that bill. The politics of it are such, pick your side of the argument. My side of the argument, Madam Speaker, is that they were unnecessary pieces of legislation that were attached to experiment socially with the military, not essential legislation. And the objection on the part of even the Republicans that supported each piece of that legislation was that procedurally, the majority leader in the United States Senate had crossed the line.

So the Department of Defense authorization bill is now frozen in place.

I think it must come forward at some time. The indications that we are getting is that will not happen until a lame duck session. That means after the election and after a new United States Senate is elected and after a new United States House of Representatives is elected. Then the people who no longer represent the will of the American people come back to do the essential business of the United States of America, but they don't have the support any longer of the voters who have chosen some different people.

But the two pieces of legislation I am talking about that were attached to the DOD authorization bill are the Don't Ask, Don't Tell policy, which is something that was implemented under President Bill Clinton back in the era when he wanted to put gays in the military, found that he ran into a political buzz saw, and settled for a compromise. And I didn't support it at the time, to be straight about that, Madam Speaker, but in retrospect it was a pretty good policy. Essentially it was we have people with different inclinations, and those who come to serve America can do so without announcing their sexual preferences. And as long as they keep that to themselves, they can serve in the United States military. That policy has served our military well for these last 15 or so years that it has been in place. I suspect it has actually been longer than that. Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Bill Clinton's policy.

Now, because of the activism of the homosexual community, they have pushed an effort, and the President has made a campaign promise that he will repeal Don't Ask, Don't Tell and recruit into the military openly gay people. That is a social experiment with our military, Madam Speaker. The military is not a place to conduct social experiments. One would think that our military personnel should have a say on this. One should do a study. There has been a request for that study through the Department of Defense to get the results of what our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines think of this, and then make a determination on whether to go forward with a different policy.

I am hearing continually Don't Ask Don't Tell worked. Opening it up undermines the effectiveness of our military and it breaks down their readiness, and it is bad for America's national security. That seems to be the tone that comes from the enlisted personnel. It comes from some of the officer personnel. But we know that when you are, let's see, one of the joint chiefs, for example, or if you are the Secretary of Defense, and the President of the United States is your commander in chief, and if he should tell you in a Cabinet meeting, for example, that you are going to support the repeal of Don't Ask, Don't Tell, or you are going to be mum on your opinion and keep it to yourself, so this repeal of Don't Ask, Don't Tell that opens up access to the military for gays, so that

comes about and that happens. That is what takes place.

Our officers in uniform take their orders from, on up through the ranks, the commander in chief at the top. They get the message from the top. So you don't hear the straight answer from them that we like to think that we are getting from our military personnel. I believe if you could hear that straight answer, you would hear a far different tone coming out of our Joint Chiefs, for example. But the study should be done. It should not be an experiment to play with. What has happened over in the Senate is that they refused to invoke cloture because it is inappropriate and improper to stick the repeal of the Don't Ask, Don't Tell in the DOD authorization bill. If HARRY REID and others believe it should be repealed and we should open up the military to openly gay people, then they should put it up as a stand-alone piece of legislation. They should allow for amendments on it. They should debate it, and they should allow for a recorded vote. And why not do it right now, HARRY REID? Why not bring that up right now as a stand-alone piece of legislation? Why not roll it out on the floor of the United States Senate right now? And if you can pass it over there, send it over here to the House, and I hope that NANCY PELOSI picks that up. I hope Speaker PELOSI picks that up and runs it out here for a debate and a stand-alone vote so the American people can see where these Members of Congress stand.

When you roll it into and you hide it in a DOD authorization bill, then you are trying to push a social activist policy without the accountability of a recorded vote. And that is what the Senators objected to, and that is why they voted no on cloture. That is why Don't Ask, Don't Tell will not be repealed, at least in this period of time between now and the November elections. If there is a pledge over there to bring it up in a lame duck session, we know how those pledges work. If they do so, a policy of that magnitude in a lame duck session, after watching the dynamics in the United States Senate change because of the elections that will take place election night in November, and after watching a change that will take place here in the House of Representatives, to come forward with a bunch of lame ducks and try to pass legislation that is rejected by the American people would be another insult. It would be another affront to the American voters, the American taxpayers, to American citizens.

Don't Ask, Don't Tell needs to stand. That is what the American people want. That is what the military wants. And there is a study out there that needs to be completed. I want to look at the results of that, and I want to look at the methodology of it. I am not necessarily endorsing the results. I have not seen them, nor have I seen the methodology.

But I believe, Madam Speaker, that our military personnel that put their

lives on the line every day, that strap on that vest and that helmet and that uniform and face the heat and the cold and the bullets and the shrapnel and the IEDs, and all of the things that put them at peril, deserve better than a social experiment taking place here in the halls of Congress, just to pay off a political constituency group before an election. That is what offended the Senators over there today who voted no on cloture.

The other component in that legislation was brought up for the same reason. It is called the DREAM Act. It is one of those things that happens. We come up with bad ideas for legislation here in this Congress, and we try to put nice-sounding titles on them so somehow or another if it has a good name, it has a better chance of becoming law. Well, if we had named it the Selective Amnesty For a Certain Class of Illegals Act, I don't think it would have had much chance to get to where it has. But it is called the DREAM Act. I would like to be able to say that you are dreaming if you think you can impose amnesty on 2 or more million people that came here illegally and set it up as a reward just because the compassion of your heart says that is what you should do. The people that support the DREAM Act are the people that are looking at this thing in the same way they are supporting the broader overall amnesty policy. What is the bottom line motivation? We would like to think that we are all looking at this policy from a constitutional perspective and a rule of law perspective, and setting up statutes so there is a framework that strengthens America and that respects the rule of law. But instead, we have seen the immigration law in America has simply been pushed off the edge and hijacked towards the cynical political purposes of wanting to provide for people to come here and vote that will vote for a certain party.

Madam Speaker, I heard this about 3 years ago, and I heard it right outside this House of Representatives out here on the West Lawn when there were about 150,000 people that came to protest they wanted their amnesty. Many of them presumably were illegal. But Senator Ted Kennedy, alive and relatively well at the time, went out to speak to that group of roughly 150,000 people. He said to them: Some say report to be deported. Then he waited for the interpreter.

Then he said: I say report to become an American citizen. And then he waited for it to be interpreted. And then there was a cheer and applause that went up from the 150,000, the multitudes that came to the Capitol to demand that they receive amnesty and exemption from America's immigration laws.

But I report this to you, Madam Speaker, because I heard clearly that day the clarion call that came from Senator Teddy Kennedy that said: We are going to give you all amnesty, and

we are going to give you all citizenship, and we are going to let you all vote to redirect the direction of America, and just know that I represent the Democrats, and remember that we are the ones that gave you amnesty and the path to citizenship. So report to become an American citizen, remember who said so, Teddy Kennedy, vote for his party.

Now there are some people on my side who got this wrong. I have said for a long time that the driving force on immigration here in the United States is this.

□ 1920

On the one side, it's kind of like a set of barbells. Over here on one side, we have business that thinks that they've somehow got a right to cheap labor. Among these businesses, there are Democrats and Republicans, increasingly numbers of Democrats on the Big Business side of this who want the cheap labor. Yet there is a business interest. It's all the way over on this side of the barbell. Then you've got the bar through the middle, and on the other side of the barbell are those who want open borders and amnesty for the sake of all the political power that it brings them.

Now, Madam Speaker, that might be something that doesn't exactly resonate when I say that, that illegal immigration gives people political power in America, and I know I have to explain that. It's this:

We've already completed the census. We've counted everybody in the United States. I hope we have. Now redistricting is beginning all the way across America. According to a CIS report of a couple, three years ago, there are between nine and 11 congressional seats in America that would shift from the States they are in because we count people rather than citizens for the purposes of reapportionment in America.

If you go across the South to States like Florida, Texas, California—and perhaps Arizona—Florida, Texas and California, by my recollection, would be States that would lose a seat if you were to count citizens rather than just people. Those seats, those nine to 11 in the aggregate altogether—and there would be other States that would lose seats—would be scattered back around America and reapportioned to the States that are a little bit short right now. Utah, for example, is on the cusp of picking up a seat. Well, if we counted citizens instead of people—"people" is a class that includes illegals, the people who shouldn't be here—then there would be States like Utah and Indiana that would pick up a seat. A State like Iowa is more likely to keep the number of seats that it has, but the seats would be scattered across the United States in such a way that there would be a nine to 11 shift. There would be nine to 11 congressional seats that would shift, and they would shift from the hands, according to that analysis, from Democrats into the hands of Republicans.

So what do we know about this?

Each congressional district has, roughly, 700,000 people. Let's just say, if you had 600,000 illegals in your 700,000-person congressional district, you would only have a universe of 100,000 people who you could draw from to get votes. So, when you look around America and you see that some of us get elected with 30,000 or 40,000 votes and others like me require about 120,000 votes to win an election, you begin to understand that the high populations of illegals within some of these congressional districts have a voice. They have a voice here in this Congress. Even though they supposedly can't vote, they have a voice in Congress. They have leverage because they create congressional seats in places where there is sympathy for illegal immigrants. That is how the political power comes. That is one of the ways that it comes.

Then you also have the businesses that depend on the illegal labor, and that's just those who use the labor. There are the businesses then that market to the illegal labor, and they begin to see that they are dependent upon that flow of cash that goes through in that fashion, and now you've got a constituency group that advocates for open borders. It is for their self-interests, but they advocate for open borders for their self-interest purposes whether it is for the political power that Teddy Kennedy so clearly laid out the clarion call for—that's this side of the barbell—or whether it's the weights over on this side, the business interests, that believe they have a right to cheap labor.

By the way, that labor is subsidized by the taxpayer because cheap labor can't sustain itself in this society any longer. This society has become a welfare state. I mentioned the barbells—cheap labor's interest on this side, advocating for amnesty, and the people over on this side, advocating for amnesty because they get a massive amount of political power.

Here in the middle is this barbell, the bar for the barbell, and it gets squeezed. That is the middle class. That bar that holds up either end is the middle class in America. The blue collar people, the middle-income people, the people who just want to buy modest homes and raise their families and give them a chance to go off to college, to go to work every day, to church on Sunday, and to live life as the American Dream are being squeezed. The middle class is being crushed in the middle of this.

There are the people who, let's say, emerge from high school, whether they be Americans who drop out or those who finish and don't go on to higher education. There was a time—oh, there was a happier time—when a person who decided that he just didn't want to stay in the educational system any longer, but who was a hard and smart worker, could walk from that school and go over and get a job in a factory or in a

processing plant and punch that time clock and go to work for 8 hours a day and do that for 40 or more hours a week and make a respectable living and take care of his family. Maybe he pinched his pennies and paid for his house eventually, drove a respectable car and lived life.

Those times aren't entirely gone, but they are diminished dramatically because, first, we have expanded the professional class in America, the professional class that believes that now they have a right to live in a gated community and to hire cheap labor to take care of their lawns. We have that class of people that has expanded. Then over on the other side we've got the illegals and the low-skilled people who are more mobile than the American population. They can travel to the jobs more quickly because they're not tied to any hard assets like real estate, for example. So they can get in their vans or minibuses and go to Washington and pick apples if they decide to do that, and their wage scale is about half of what it would be if we had a tighter labor supply. Illegals are undercutting the lower-skilled labor in America, and they're taking away the opportunities for those Americans who don't want to go on to a higher education and take on more professional jobs.

There used to be—and in my mind there always will be—great pride in those working men and women. They put their hands to the task. A little dirt under your fingernails and some calluses on your hands is an honorable thing. All work is honorable—all productive work is honorable—but this society has now morphed into a welfare state.

I want to go back to the welfare state part; but when I crossed over to this side, I mentioned the gated communities. Think of what has happened to the elitist attitude, the elitist attitude that says, Well, I don't have to worry about the security for America. I don't have to worry about walking down the streets anywhere in America and being mugged or having illegal drugs pushed on my children because I will live in this protected environment, in a gated community, with a fence around the house and with, maybe, steel iron bars with spikes on them on top of the fence. That's out there. Then they raise their children to go off to Ivy League schools so they can come back and live in other gated communities. They live in an isolated America—upper class people, professional class people, living in isolated America.

But you know what?

They open the gates for somebody who is illegal to come in and fix their roofs or to trim their lawns or to work in their gardens or to clean their mansions, to take care of their laundry and to run errands. I mean, we heard Colin Powell just the other day say that, first of all, he supports the DREAM Act. He also said that he needs the illegals to take care of his place. What's he thinking? This is a man who

I thought could have been, and perhaps at one time should have been, President of the United States. Now he is advocating that we grant amnesty to the people who are here illegally, and he is openly stating that he needs illegals to take care of his home.

Madam Speaker, if you get to the point of desperation where your house is so big and your home is such an expansive mansion that you can't go out and cut your own grass or trim around your own flowers or paint the trim around the windows or do the things that you do and if you must have servants to take care of that place and if you can't afford to hire legal workers to take care of that place, I would suggest you put it up for sale and go get an apartment somewhere where you can manage the maintenance of it yourself if you have to cross the line and break the law to do the maintenance on your home.

I'm shocked that a man of that stature would make a statement like that. Furthermore, I'd put a little reminder out there for the General Powells and others in the world to think about the DREAM Act and about what the DREAM Act really means. It means this:

If you are under the age of 35 and if you were brought illegally into this country before you were 16, then you are not at fault and are no longer accountable as long as you would agree to go into the military for 2 years or would agree to go off to college for a couple of years. If you will do that, then we'll give you that path to citizenship because, after all, you really were nurtured in this country, legal or illegal, and we'll give you that path to citizenship. You just have to agree to go on to an education a little higher than high school or go off to the military for a couple of years. Now, I don't know how you would sign up for a couple of years to do that, but I'm trustful that there is a special program that way.

□ 1930

And we will chase you down with your citizenship papers and get you to become a complete citizen. And if you're a resident of a State, then you get to enjoy the in-State tuition discounts. We know that this has happened around the country in a number of places. California is one of those places.

Iowa tried to pass the DREAM Act. I heard about what was going on there. The DREAM Act started. The foundation of it was—and, I believe, still remains—in-State tuition discounts for kids who are in the United States illegally and then suspends the enforcement of the law against them so that they can't be deported as long as they are going to college—or now we expand it to the military.

Now, think about this. An in-State tuition discount for someone who is in the United States illegally, that's the equivalent of a scholarship. They're

not a lawful resident of this respective State, so you can't give them in-State tuition discounts without a statutory change, without changing the law. So they want to change the law.

So, let's just say the tuition to go to—who shall I pick on? I'm reluctant to pick on anybody, actually, but let's say tuition to go to the University of Iowa as out-of-State tuition, \$20,000 a year; in-State tuition, \$10,000 a year. And we have someone who is in the country illegally, who was brought here the day before their 16th birthday, and they had been in America for 3 years. I think that's another one of the qualifiers. So we'll say to them, Well, you wanted to be a good citizen, so we're going to give you this in-State tuition discount to go to the University of Iowa, and it's going to save you \$10,000 a year. That's the equivalent of a \$10,000-a-year scholarship fund for someone who is not in the United States legally.

Now, think—to the General Powells of the world and others who think that the DREAM Act is anything other than some form of class amnesty, think what that is like then to have—what if we had ICE come up and deliver that de facto scholarship for \$10,000 a year. We just put them on the road in their Humvee and they can drive out there and we are going to hand these out to those people that came here the day before their 16th birthday—it was their parents' decision, not theirs—and we will give them a de facto scholarship of \$10,000 a year. Well, that's a great deal; right? And then they go off to college and sit down in a classroom and we feel so good about ourselves.

But we should keep in mind that somebody wanted to go across the river, across the State border and go to the University of Iowa and take classes at that university but they were not a resident of Iowa any more than the illegal that's the beneficiary of the DREAM Act is a resident of Iowa. And so they have to pay the out-of-State tuition at \$20,000 a year, paying twice the tuition. They're paying, over the course of a 4-year education, a \$40,000 premium to go to a school out of State—like, let's just say, Illinois to Iowa—a \$40,000 premium, while at the same time this other student that sits in the desk next to them has been delivered a scholarship that's a \$40,000 discount, a \$40,000 difference between the two. And if ICE would have driven up with their Humvee to deliver the de facto scholarship, they would have had to deport that student because they would have been in violation of America's immigration law, unlawfully present in the United States.

Now, that should be enough to bring a pause to someone who has worn as many stars as General Powell has and deserves to wear. But let me take it another step for those General Powells and others in the world, Madam Speaker.

Let's set that illegal student down in a classroom with their de facto scholarship of \$10,000 a year sitting in a

classroom. Now, let's just say it's not a regular student that came across the river from Illinois. Let's, instead, think about what will inevitably happen. Inevitably, it will be the widow or widower of someone who has given their life in a place like Iraq or Afghanistan to protect our freedom and liberty. And this widow or widower wants to go off to college to sit in this classroom to upgrade their education so they can take care of their family, take care of those children that perhaps lost a father or a mother, and they're paying the premium of out-of-State tuition, \$40,000 more for a 4-year education. And they're sitting at a desk next to an illegal student that, if the law were applied, would have been deported but, instead, gets a tuition discount.

Now, how do you reconcile that scenario with the warrior's widow sitting at a desk paying a premium of \$40,000 and the illegal—that's eligible for deportation by every standard except the DREAM Act—getting a \$40,000 discount on that tuition, Madam Speaker? That's an outrage. That's an outrage to do that to those Americans who want to go to school out of State. It's an outrage to do that to the families of our veterans. It's an outrage to do that to the rule of law.

I will submit that the people that are for the DREAM Act haven't thought about this on a rational basis. They've simply thought about it from whatever their particular sympathy basis is.

This class of people that are here illegally are here because most of them, the class that is part of the DREAM Act target—because most of them, their parents brought them here against their will. Yes, I concede that point. But where do you enforce the law if you don't enforce it against someone who is 35 years old and was brought here to the United States the day before their 16th birthday? Do you enforce it the day after? Or you can take it back the other way and you can say, if somebody was brought to the United States the day after they were born, should they be deported? Yes. Because that's the line. We drew that line and that's the law, and we can't grant amnesty. We set the standards. And because we haven't enforced the law, we set up, instead, the effect of a magnet that brings illegal people into the United States of America, and it is essentially a magnet that turns out to be a reward for breaking the law.

So, if the DREAM Act passes and you're pregnant and outside the United States of America and you can't quite get here in time to have the baby, don't you know that you can just sneak in and keep that child and raise them here and nurture them here—maybe you only get them in when they are 14 years old and they go to a school in America for 3 years. They qualify for the DREAM Act, presto. They can get an in-State tuition discount, a college education. They can go into the military. They can get their citizenship.

And then what? Then they can start under the family reunification plan, going back and pulling their whole extended family into the United States under the family reunification. And that's out of our control.

Madam Speaker, when you look at the numbers, America's legal immigration standards only have between 7 and 11 percent of the people that come into the United States legally. Only 7 to 11 percent of them are based on merit. The balance of that is based on some other connection, either the visa lottery or the family reunification plan or some other category, but not based on skill sets and merit.

Now, if we look at some of the other countries and the policies that they have—you can look at Canada, United Kingdom—Australia, for example, they set up a scoring points system that rewards people for being able to contribute to the host country.

Now, I have long said that the immigration policy in the United States of America should be designed to enhance the economic, social, and cultural well-being of the United States. That should be, actually, the policy of—any sovereign nation of the world should establish an immigration policy for the purposes of enhancing the economic, social, and cultural well-being of that particular sovereign state. In this case, it's the United States of America.

We should also understand that one of the essential pillars of American exceptionalism is the rule of law. And if we have contempt for the rule of law, if we have some of the highest profile people in America openly speak about hiring illegals to take care of their home and at the same time advocate for the DREAM Act, which is amnesty for a specific class of people, reward for illegal behavior, a magnet for bringing more children into the United States that would be here illegally, and getting them to qualify under the DREAM Act so they can go off and be funded partly by the taxpayers and go off to college, or the argument that comes from the Department of Defense, which is that it's good for our military readiness to have the DREAM Act. That's another Colin Powell argument. And it does come out of the Pentagon to some degree. Now, how can it be that a Nation of 306 million people can't field an army without granting citizenship to people that are here illegally?

□ 1940

I mean, I could not have pitched such an idea, Madam Speaker. I can't with a straight face make such a proposal.

This military is working with a social experimentation agenda. And who is to think that the military, the Pentagon, and the United States is for the DREAM Act when they have a Commander in Chief that tells them what they think. They're for the DREAM Act because it's important for military readiness. I don't take them that seriously any more. I don't think they are able to deliver their own objective

opinions into the media without having to pay a consequence to the Commander in Chief, or whatever kind of retribution that would come out of the White House.

Don't Ask, Don't Tell. Again, experiment in the military. Can you get a straight answer out of the Pentagon any more with the Chicago-style politics of the Commander in Chief? I say not.

And now maybe this looks like it's just a coincidence that we come across the DREAM Act and the repeal of Don't Ask, Don't Tell—both of those social experiments wrapped up under the Department of Defense Authorization bill and rejected by the majority—I believe it was the majority, at least. No. It was rejected at least on a cloture vote in the United States Senate. And you think that those two, Madam Speaker, might be anomalies.

I will make another point to tell you. It's a pattern. Here's the thing that supports my conclusion. There's been an effort to take calories out of the diets of our young people, an effort to reduce the calories accessible to our young people by 1.5 trillion calories. I think that's a year, but I don't know. Take a couple of Doritos out of the Dorito bag, thinking those kids are only going to go for one bag and not two. Reduce the calories in a Power Bar from 150 calories down to 90, thinking that overweight, voracious feeder that you have that's 16 years old isn't going to go for a second Power Bar. If the kids want the calories, they're going to eat them. Reducing the size of the servings just means they'll open up more packages.

But the military stepped in in support of this effort, this healthy youth effort. Data that has been reported, at least, says that Americans kids are—30 percent of them are overweight. And the Pentagon has said it affects our national readiness, that we can't recruit young people to come into the military, can't recruit enough of them because too many of them are overweight and can't meet the physical standards.

Madam Speaker, I'll submit that you can take an overweight 16-, 17-, 18-, or 20-year-old, and they're still a pretty good physical specimen even though they've got a little bit of weight hanging over their belt. And it's not a security risk for the United States of America. We can solve that problem. If it came down to not having enough people to put on the uniform because some of them were too fat, let's just get some basic training uniforms for some that are a little bigger and put them on those young people and put them out there in basic training a little while longer. Once they're on the military diet and the military exercise plan, we've seen millions of them come back home squared away, upright, gut gone, toned up, in shape, proud, with a look in their eye that they're another noble soldier and patriot.

This is not a national security risk because 30 percent of our kids are overweight. This is an indication of what

goes on when the White House starts to pour down in a cascade through the executive branch of government an ideology that's inconsistent with the military.

It's inconsistent to force openly gay policy on our Department of Defense. And there isn't any pattern out there that could show us that that would be a successful result.

It's inconsistent with the rule of law to propose the idea that for national security purposes, we should pass the DREAM Act and put these people that came here illegally into the military and give them citizenship along the way. That undermines the American dream.

It's inconsistent to think that a general that has worn four stars honorably would think that the rule of law doesn't apply when it's time to hire somebody to cut your grass. It's got to apply every time. Equal justice under the law. Lady justice is blindfolded. She stands there with the scale. She's blindfolded. It must be that way or America is undermined. And this broader philosophy of illegal immigration and how to deal with it is something that I'm invested in pretty deeply.

I want to roll over if I can, Madam Speaker, as to what's going on downstairs right now in the basement of this Capitol. There is a pledge to America that's being rolled out. It's being discussed by the Republicans here in the United States Congress. It is something that brings back memories of the Contract with America that was rolled out here in 1994 about this same time in September.

And this is, I understand after doing a quick Web search, named Pledge to America. And now, I don't know all that's in that that's being unfolded right now. I just know what I wanted to have in that, what I hope is in it.

I'm hopeful that the document is a clear document, a document that says we have made these promises, we're going to keep these promises.

And I expect that there's going to be language in there that says that we are going to support a 100 percent repeal of ObamaCare, all of it. Pull it out root and branch, lock, stock, and barrel, so there is not one vestige of ObamaCare DNA left behind, because this toxic stew of ObamaCare has become a malignant tumor in our land. And it threatens to metastasize.

It's affecting us already. It's driving up our premiums for health insurance, especially for young people that most can't afford it. It's got to go. It's got to be pulled out by the roots. It's got to be eradicated. And that's got to be step one, plank one. It's got to be our promise, our pledge to America that we will repeal ObamaCare in its entirety. Not the most egregious aspects of it, not a component here and a component there, not chipping away at it and leaving other pieces there—because if that should happen, that foundation of ObamaCare then, as I said, it's a malig-

nant tumor. It's a cancer. Then it metastasizes. It goes into this robust growth and it swallows up and consumes and chokes off our liberty and our freedom and takes away our personal choices, and already under the statute that exists today, shrinks down our health savings accounts and cuts our ability to contribute to them by more than half and almost eliminates catastrophic insurance and takes away personal choices one after another after another.

I'm hopeful that repeal of ObamaCare as a stand-alone—rip it out by the roots, follow through on discharge position number 11, which is here, Madam Speaker, at the desk, and any Member of Congress that wants to establish that they're opposed to ObamaCare and they want to see it repealed can come down here to the well and ask the Clerk of the House for Discharge Petition Number 11—that's legislation that I introduced to repeal ObamaCare—and sign that discharge position. There are at least 173 signatures on Discharge Position Number 11, which repeals ObamaCare.

And the last language of the bill—it's only 40 words—it says, "as if it had never been enacted." That's the quote.

So it pulls it all out by the roots, and it's what Americans want. Pick your number, but well over 60 percent of Americans want to see repeal of ObamaCare. I see numbers that go up to 73 percent that want to see repeal of ObamaCare. So those who want to keep it, they're not the balance of the difference. If it's 73 percent that want to repeal, it doesn't mean that 27 percent want to keep it. It means that some of those 27 percent want to keep it and some of them are undecided.

But if a Member voted for the Speaker of the House, Speaker PELOSI, and the San Francisco agenda, ObamaCare, cap-and-tax, and others, put that vote up—the most important vote that any Member of Congress ever makes is for their leader, their Speaker. And if that vote went up for Speaker PELOSI, it enabled the San Francisco-Obama agenda to be forced to the floor of this House against the will of the American people, who let everyone here know their objections in a constitutional and peaceful and litter-free way.

But still their hearts were hardened and they imposed ObamaCare on us, even though the bill itself could not have passed that night except that the President promised that he would write an Executive order that would amend the language that was coming to the floor. That was part of the deal. And part of the deal was that there would be a reconciliation package that would be passed in the Senate that would circumvent the filibuster that would come to the House to seek to fix some more of the problems.

□ 1950

Oh, no, a bill didn't come here to the floor of the House that had the support of the majority of the Members. A bill

came to the floor that was conditioned upon an executive order by the President and another bill coming from the United States Senate that then satisfied just barely enough. Didn't satisfy any Republicans, and it dissatisfied 34 Democrats. Thirty-four Democrats voted "no" on ObamaCare.

All of those 34 Democrats voted for NANCY PELOSI for Speaker. Many of them told their constituents in the 2008 election that they wouldn't commit to voting for Speaker PELOSI, that they were an independent voice. We even have one at least that's running television ads that says he's an independent voice that's willing to stand up to President Obama, and stand up to NANCY PELOSI, and vote against ObamaCare, but at the same time vote for NANCY PELOSI.

Now, when you do something like enable Speaker PELOSI's agenda by voting her into that position, and then when you see cap-and-tax come down on top of us that penalizes coal country in a big way, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, some of those States come to mind, Wyoming, you see that agenda being driven out of the Speaker of the House, when you put up the vote, stood up here and audio out of your voice said the name, PELOSI for Speaker, that's the most important vote that gets cast in any individual Congress in any 2-year period. And it enables the agenda of the leader, Speaker PELOSI.

And then when that same individual votes "no" on ObamaCare and postures himself to say he's independent, willing to stand up to the President and the Speaker of the House because here's the signal, voted against ObamaCare, that's no sign of independence. That's a sign of being let off the hook by the Speaker. That's the sign of a permission slip to vote "no" so you can go back and tell your constituents that you are an independent voice.

The distinction here is we have a discharge petition. And a signature on the discharge petition says you mean it. It says that you want to see the bill come to the floor unamended, with an up or down vote to repeal ObamaCare. One hundred seventy-two Republicans signed the discharge petition number 11. One Democrat has signed discharge petition number 11 so far. There are others out there that are going to need to say to their constituents, listen, I really do stand up to Speaker PELOSI. Watch me. I will go down and ask the Clerk of the House for discharge petition number 11 and get my pen out, and I will sign my name on that. That means that if it comes to the floor that I'll vote to repeal ObamaCare. That's what sits out there right now, Madam Speaker, and that's the distinction.

But I believe that we will move forward with a pledge to America that repeals ObamaCare, rips it out by the roots in its entirety without equivocation. And I trust that's what's being discussed downstairs as we have this discussion up here. I hope and expect. That's one of my requests.

Another one would be that we pass English as the official language of the United States of America. That's an issue that has somewhere between 83 and 87 percent support all across this country. We haven't discussed it very much in this Congress because we know who holds the gavel. But Americans want to have an official language. An official language of the United States needs to be English. And there are at least 28 States that have established English as the official language. And it's no longer possible to drive from Mexico to Canada without driving through a State that has English as the official language. That's how the map looks when you happen to look at the map.

English is the official language of the State of Iowa. It's the official language of Nebraska. It's the official language of 26 other States. That's because of the simplicity that every other country in the world understands you have to do business in a language, and that if you encourage a multitude of languages and require the interpretation in those languages that costs a lot of money and causes a lot of confusion.

And for a long time people that watch and study humanity understand that a common language is the most powerful unifying force known to man. I mean when they were working on the Tower of Babel, God understood it. He looked down at the Tower of Babel as they were trying to build that tower into the heavens to try to achieve heaven without going through God. And it was a blasphemy towards him. And God looked down at the Tower of Babel and he said, behold, they are one people. They speak all one language. And nothing that they propose to do will now be impossible for them. That's how powerful one language was. And so to break up the Tower of Babel, God gave them, caused them to babble, and scattered them to the four winds. And there is at least a Biblical belief that that's where the different languages came from that have been located around the world.

But we know that if we come together as Americans and we speak all one language we can communicate quickly, we can understand each other, we don't need to go through expensive interpretations. And we also are listening to the advertisements for different means of learning foreign languages under the immersion process. It's the best way, the immersion process.

Now, I encourage the studying and the learning of languages. I think it's great that Americans take that upon themselves to do that. It's important for our foreign trade and our international travel. It's important for our military and our State Department. It's important for international relations. But a Nation should have a language where you can go from corner to corner in that Nation and expect that you can communicate in one language.

If it had been Swahili, then so be it, Swahili should be our official language.

But it's not. It's English. But speaking of Swahili, it happens that in some places like Kenya, for example, they do speak some Swahili, but the official language of Kenya is English. And they are grateful for it. It's brought so much along the way.

So I am hopeful that this very simple, common sense, powerful, unifying force of language, official English, which has a massive numbers of co-sponsors on it and a vast support of the American people, even though we haven't debated it during the time that NANCY PELOSI's been the Speaker of the House in a real legitimate way anyway—there is a lot of things we haven't debated, won't be allowed to come to the floor—I am hopeful that that pledge to America has official English in it.

I believe that we should have a House rule that gives a priority that we actually first pass a budget resolution. But I also believe that we should have a House rule that gives priority to the balanced budget that's offered so that it can be offered and it can be debated here on the floor and brought to a recorded vote so the American people can see how hard it is to balance this budget. It's hard, Madam Speaker. And it's going to be really painful to bring the thing to a balanced budget. And if we do it all at once there will be some serious whiplash in this country.

Now, I voted for a balanced budget here. I have asked for one to come to the floor. We brought one under the Republican Study Committee. It first started out balancing in 10 years and then 9 years. It wasn't aggressive enough to suit me. But at least it was a vote on a balanced budget. And we started to debate what it takes to balance the budget. And if you don't do that you never get there. If you don't define your goal and your target, you never get there.

So I would want to see a rule come here to the floor that we could support in a bipartisan way that would give precedence towards a balanced budget to be offered first. And if the majority or the other party, be they majority or minority, offers a balanced budget, then that budget would take precedence over the budget that's offered that is let's say the chosen budget from the majority of the Budget Committee. So that we have a record on what it takes to balance the budget and who's willing to vote for a balanced budget. And I would think that we could get together on that in a bipartisan way.

And then we need to work to pay down the national debt. And I want to see the day that we have a balanced budget and we start to pay down this national debt. That's the third thing I would like to see in the pledge to America.

The fourth thing is I want to put an end to Federal funding of abortions. And I would phrase it this way. I want to statutorily prohibit all Federal funds from going to any entity that provides abortion services or coun-

seling. That simple. And that should have, I think, strong bipartisan support. And that's been demonstrated in some votes here in this Congress. So then it would enshrine the Hyde amendment and the Mexico City policy. And we are going to repeal ObamaCare so we wouldn't have to go after that specific component of ObamaCare that ends up funding abortions. I will call that the Ben Nelson language.

Fifth thing I would like to see in the pledge to America that's being unfolded right now as we speak, Madam Speaker, I would like to pass legislation that modernizes E-Verify. E-Verify right now is you are limited. You can only use E-Verify with a new hire. So when you look at someone's application and you can't verify whether they can work in the United States legally, then you have to give them the job. And then once you give them the job, they are on your payroll. They qualified for your insurance and all of the burden that comes along with bringing somebody into your employment.

□ 2000

Then and only then can you run their data through E-Verify and it might come back and it can't confirm. And if it does that, you have probably got someone on your hands that can't legally work in the United States. And so you give them their time to cure their data and if they can't get it cured, then you have to fire them.

I just simply, with the legislation that I am hopeful that we are able to bring, probably not this year, next year, to fix E-Verify so that you can use it on current employees, legacy employees, so someone can decide I want to clean up all my workforce. I have had some people that have been here for a year or two or 5 or 10. Some may have been here illegally. I just want to have a legal workforce. I want to run all their names through E-Verify. Why not? Why not give the employer the tool.

The second thing is why not let them use E-Verify with a prospective employee with a legitimate job offer? We have that under a drug testing law in Iowa, and it's completely without any litigation or complaint. If you show up and you want a job, you can go through all of the hoops and they can say to you, I have done the interview, you have passed all the tests but this one. You have got to go off and take a drug test before I can put you to work. That's what we do in Iowa, and no complaints, no lawsuits. It's the employer's prerogative, and I encourage them to do that. They should be able to provide a drug-free workplace. We should also be able to provide, as employers, an illegal-free workplace, modernizing E-Verify so it can be used on current legacy employees and with a legitimate job offer is a legitimate thing to do.

The third component that we need to do, Madam Speaker, out of this is we

need to clarify that wages and benefits paid to illegals are not deductible for Federal income tax purposes. Doing that allows the IRS, during a normal audit, to run the Social Security numbers and the information data of the employees of the audited company through E-Verify. And if they come back, they can't lawfully work in the United States—and we will give the employer safe harbor if they use E-Verify. Then the IRS can deny the business expense.

This is a piece of legislation that I have drafted called the New IDEA Act. So the net result is this, if you paid out a million dollars in wages, and the IRS—well, let's just say multiple millions—but the IRS has determined that a million dollars of those wages have gone to illegals, then they can deny that as a business expense. And we know when that happens it goes over on the profit side of the ledger, and it becomes taxable as income.

So now you have got income tax to pay on a million dollars instead of having a million-dollar deduction that avoids that income tax. The corporate income tax on that is a profit, plus the interest, plus the penalty, calculates out to be, if you are a \$10 an hour illegal, you become about a \$16 an hour illegal.

When you get to that point, now you have lots of employers that have decided that they want to make a decision to clean up their workforce and hire only legal and that shuts off the magnet here in the United States in an effective way.

The last thing I want to do, right before I yield, is I want to sell off all of this property that the United States has taken over and nationalized, including the shares of General Motors and Chrysler.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to the balance of my time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BILBRAY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

I wanted to take this chance because I saw you on the floor. I think there are a lot of issues that are controversial and a lot of people see Democrats and Republicans disagreeing on.

I want to use this time to compliment the gentleman from Iowa for the fact that he has introduced the most moderate, the most logical and I think the most American bill when it comes to the immigration issue. This is something that really, really hits to the core of the problem and doesn't blame the immigrant, but goes to the source of illegal immigration, and that's the illegal employers who are exploiting them.

I think if there was one place that Democrats and Republicans should be able to work together, that all Americans could agree on, that this Congress, this month, should eliminate the absurd situation to where illegal em-

ployers get to write off the expense of hiring people illegally in this country and be able to have the Federal Government subsidize their commission of a crime when they hire somebody who is not legally present.

And your bill is right to the core of what the American people are asking for, Democrats, Republicans and independents, saying, come on, why don't we get together in Washington and do the right thing and eliminate these absurd situations.

And this one is so logical, it is so moderate, and it's so appropriate for the time. And if there is nothing else that we can agree on before we adjourn this year, I would like to see, we should agree, that the taxpayer should not be subsidizing the employment of illegal aliens and the exploitation of those workers.

I want to thank the gentleman for coming forward with this bill.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I want to thank the gentleman from California for hustling here to the floor to weigh in.

I yield to my other friend in life, Dr. PAUL BROWN.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Thank you, Mr. KING. I appreciate your leading, and I appreciate your leadership not only on this issue but on many others.

The American people just say where are the jobs, and these illegal aliens here in this country must go home. We must secure the border first and foremost. We must make English the official language of America. We must enforce the laws on the books, but we cannot put it on the back of the employers or the States.

We must put it on the back of the Federal Government.

I congratulate you on a great job, not only on this issue, but all that you are doing. And we will continue to fight to secure the borders, make English the official language, and do things that the American people are just crying out for to create jobs here in America.

I congratulate you.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentlemen from Georgia and from California for coming in to weigh in on this. We are here at a time when we have got to reestablish the rule of law, and we have got to shut off the bleeding at the border, and we have got to shut off the jobs magnet.

This bill, the New IDEA Act, does shut down, if not completely off, the jobs magnet. And New IDEA stands for the New Illegal Deduction Elimination Act.

Madam Speaker, we often say here there are no new ideas here in Congress, that it's just recycled old ideas. Well, this was kind of an audacious move to declare it to be the New IDEA Act, but it defines what goes on.

The New Illegal Deduction Elimination Act, right now, we have not eliminated illegal deductions.

Instead, we have the IRS that's not calling the shots on this. It's letting the deductions come, so people can hire illegals with impunity. It really is

against the law to deduct wages to illegals, but they are not enforcing it.

Another piece that this law does is it requires the IRS and the Social Security Administration and the Department of Homeland Security to set up a cooperative arrangement. So they have to sit down at the table and decide, well, here are these no-match Social Security numbers. We will roll these over here in the Department of Homeland Security so they can go check them out when they go look at the employers, and the IRS can take those numbers as well when they bring it into their audit and bring the focus on so that we are coordinating the agencies in America to get at the goal.

The goal is to enforce the law. The goal should not be to advance amnesty by the DREAM Act or any other way. And we cannot be the great Nation that we are yet to become if we don't take our path up that way by supporting and strengthening the rule of law, one of the essential pillars of American exceptionalism. That's the argument, amnesty or the rule of law. It's two choices.

And it looks now like the DREAM Act is not coming at us until perhaps in a lame duck session. If it does, out of that Senate in a lame duck session, that is an offense to the American people to bring a bill like that with impunity against the American people when you no longer represent them because of the election that will take place in November.

So, Madam Speaker, again, I thank my colleagues for coming to the floor. I appreciate your attention on this matter. I appreciate the American people's attention on this matter, and I believe they will stand with the rule of law and against amnesty.

PROPOSAL TO REGULATE FLY ASH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLLOHAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOLLLOHAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call attention to an issue that threatens the economic viability of many industries and the existence of thousands of jobs in and around the coal fields of our Nation. That issue, Madam Speaker, is the Environmental Protection Agency's proposal to regulate fly ash, coal ash, as a hazardous material.

Over the past 2 years, Madam Speaker, the EPA has peppered the Federal Government and the Federal docket with a myriad of proposed rules and undertaken aggressive, zealous enforcement actions targeted at industries in Appalachian States.

This much continued pattern of rule-making and enforcement action is destructive to the central economic engine that fuels this Nation's energy needs.

□ 2010

In its latest round of regulatory bravado, EPA released a proposed rule in

June to impose additional regulation of coal combustion byproducts, fly ash, under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, RCRA, as a hazardous waste. I'm speaking today, Madam Speaker, in opposition to EPA's extreme and burdensome rule-making option to regulate fly ash as a hazardous waste under subtitle C.

This rule, Madam Speaker, would unnecessarily jeopardize construction and manufacturing jobs in addition to increasing the costs of highway and other infrastructure projects which are so vitally needed in my district and in districts throughout the country. Why? Because fly ash is an essential and reasonably priced ingredient in products used by these industries, and this rule would in and of itself dramatically increase that cost.

Why is EPA pursuing the subtitle C option when the agency determined under both Democratic and Republican administrations, Madam Speaker, through two reports to Congress and two final regulatory determinations that coal ash does not warrant regulation as a hazardous waste? During EPA's four prior reviews of this issue, it concluded that States can safely manage coal ash under Federal nonhazardous waste rules. EPA's subtitle C option is wholly inconsistent with its own past decisions.

Clearly, Madam Speaker, the 2009 impoundment failure to Tennessee Valley Authority's Kingston facility, which started all of this review, called important attention to this particular issue and reinforced the need for operational changes to avoid future accidents. The Federal Government must absolutely work to ensure safety and environmental protection where coal impoundments are concerned. EPA's subtitle D option, regulating fly ash as a nonhazardous waste, provides these important protections while protecting the important economic opportunities available through beneficial recycling of coal fly ash.

Madam Speaker, regulating fly ash as a hazardous material is overkill, putting precious jobs at stake, and would cost \$1.5 billion a year to implement according to EPA's own estimates. These costs will be absorbed by American families who are already facing constraints of tough economic times.

Coal combustion by-products are currently recycled for several perfectly safe and beneficial uses, including cement, road materials, and wallboard. These beneficial uses of coal ash create jobs. The subtitle C option would unnecessarily stigmatize coal ash and obstruct its beneficial use in these vital, important infrastructure projects. It's counterproductive to add more waste to our landfills when we could be safely putting it to use in our roads and bridges, creating more jobs and building projects at reasonable prices.

In closing, Madam Speaker, EPA's subtitle C option for coal ash regulation will have a significantly adverse

impact on job creation and economic recovery. This rule option would be deeply damaging in West Virginia and throughout the Nation, and, therefore, I strongly encourage EPA to pursue the subtitle D option, the nonhazardous option, in its rulemaking process.

I appreciate, Madam Speaker, the opportunity to speak this evening about the importance of protecting West Virginia jobs, the Nation's jobs, and reasonably priced infrastructure.

THE COMPREHENSIVE PEACE AGREEMENT IN SUDAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today with Majority Leader STENY HOYER to ring the alarm on the current situation in Sudan and underscore our support for a timely, free, and fair referendum on the independence of south Sudan and Abyei in January 2011.

Let me begin by thanking the majority leader for calling this critical, important Special Order and for his continued leadership on this issue, having led codels to Sudan, having had periodic meetings with administration officials, bringing in persons from Sudan, south Sudan, in his continuing push for peace. And so, once again, I commend Majority Leader STENY HOYER.

I was elected to Congress in 1988 and was sworn into office in 1989, the same year that Omar al-Bashir came to power in a coup in Sudan. I have closely followed the situation in Sudan ever since then, and I must say that I'm extremely concerned about what is happening now. The continuing and emboldened intransigence of the Bashir regime threatens to unravel the peace that was won 5 years ago and spark a return to conflict.

On January 9, 2005, members of the United States Government, including myself, witnessed the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Nairobi, Kenya. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement ended the ghastly 21-year civil war between the north and the south of Sudan, a war that claimed the lives of 2 million southerners and displaced more than 4 million; a war in which the Bashir regime used aerial bombings against innocent, defenseless children, women, men, disabled people, and elderly; a war that nearly destroyed the entire region of south Sudan. But what was so great about the people of south Sudan—they could not destroy the spirit of the people of the south.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement, championed by the late Dr. John Garang, who led the struggle in the south, outlined a path to secure lasting peace, a 6-year interim period, during which Khartoum would have an opportunity to show the people of south

Sudan that it was capable of change, that it was capable of including the south into a comprehensive plan to run the Government of Sudan.

However, at the end of the 6-year period, which is on January 9, 2011, about 6 short months from now, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement promised an opportunity for the people of the south to determine whether the regime in Khartoum had changed enough that they wanted to remain a part of Sudan or whether they wanted to secede. Dr. John Garang wanted to see a unified Sudan, but, as you know, his untimely death in a plane crash ended his dream.

The people in the marginalized area of Abyei, the region that holds in the soil of Sudan oil wealth, would decide if they would remain and keep their special administrative status in the north or become a part of the south. That has to be determined. It should have been determined even before January 9 of 2011.

The CPA laid out very clear benchmarks to be met for those referendums to take place and also included detailed instructions for power sharing and oil revenue. Still to date, these details have not been worked out. Now, today, Khartoum threatens to pull out of the agreement as Bashir's regime has refused to cooperate on key measures that must be put into place. Khartoum has repeatedly played games, stalled, held up and obscured so many critical steps in fulfilling the CPA, so much that today it is unclear whether the referendum in January can actually be held freely and fairly.

Must I remind the House that this is the regime that carried out the first genocide to be declared by Congress when it was in progress? Nearly half a million Darfurians have lost their lives as a result, and more than 2 million Darfurians have been displaced.

While Darfur is no longer on the front pages of newspapers, the people still suffer. Last week, chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Luis Moreno Ocampo, was at my Brain Trust at the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's Annual Legislative Conference and called it a silent genocide that is happening in Darfur. Khartoum has strangled aid, cut off IDP camps, and is watching the people of Darfur slowly starve to death.

□ 2020

This is the regime headed by a President who has been indicted by the International Criminal Court for war crimes and for genocide. Again, as the CPA is supposed to come into full completion in less than four months, there is the threat of massive violence once again against the people of the south. We have seen several reports of armed shipments into the south to arm the Misseriya militias that were such a destabilizing force in the north-south war. This is very serious.

As the administration rolls out a new policy that includes incentive packages to sway Khartoum to do the right

thing, let us remember also that this is the same regime that welcomed with open arms and harbored Osama bin Laden from 1991 to 1995. It was from Khartoum that he planned an assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Is this a regime deserving of a second chance again and again and again? I dare say, no.

So what have we learned? In the words of the late Dr. John Garang, the Bashir regime, as Dr. Garang said, Bashir and his regime is too deformed to be reformed. The U.S. must provide leadership in the international community. I call on President Obama, Secretary Clinton and Special Envoy Gration to provide clear leadership and to not give in to this regime and make sure that they live up to what they have said.

I urge the President to meet with First Vice President of Sudan and President of Southern Sudan Salva Kiir, and to make it clear to him that the United States will provide support, that the south needs to ensure that the CPA does not crumble and war does not break out again in the south. The message to Khartoum must be that a dismissal of the CPA in any form will not be tolerated. We demand a free and fair referendum for the people of south Sudan and Abyei. We demand justice and accountability. We demand a real end to genocide in Darfur.

At this time I yield to Mr. BRAD MILLER, a member of the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health who has done a tremendous amount during his time on the committee.

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I also rise to call attention to critical issues that Sudan now faces. More than 3 years ago, I was part of a congressional delegation to Sudan led by Majority Leader STENY HOYER, who will speak shortly. Other members of that delegation are here to speak tonight as well.

This past January marked the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, or the CPA, that ended more than 20 years of civil war between the north and the south of Sudan. That conflict was marked by northern aggression against the south. It resulted in the deaths of more than 2 million people, and more than 4 million people in Southern Sudan fled their homes, becoming "internally displaced persons," or IDPs, in the jargon of relief efforts in conflicts around the world.

The CPA committed the northern-dominated National Congress Party and the southern-dominated Sudan People's Liberation Movement to govern jointly for 6 years, followed by a referendum on self-determination for Southern Sudan and Abyei. That referendum must happen as scheduled in 4 months, and the referendum must be free, fair, credible, and a true reflection of the will of the people. If not, the CPA will mark only a 6-year pause in Sudan's civil war, not an end to the war.

Secretary of State Clinton was right when she said a year ago that "the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the north and south will be a flashpoint for renewed conflict if not fully implemented through five national elections, a referendum on self-determination for the south, resolution of the border disputes, and the willingness of the respective parties to live up to their agreements."

Unfortunately, Sudan's elections in April 2010 certainly did not meet anyone's standards for a legitimate election. Those elections were marred by widespread violation of political rights, irregularities in voter registration, intimidation, and violence in some areas, and the continuing conflict in Darfur that suppressed voter participation.

Predictably, the National Congress Party has consistently delayed and reneged on its CPA commitments. Madam Speaker, this is a critical moment for Sudan. The CPA-mandated referendum is just 4 months away. The CPA has not yet been fully implemented. Voter registration for the referendum has not yet taken place, and key procedures have not even been established.

In addition, the violence in Darfur persists. The Bashir regime continues to restrict and disrupt United Nations peacekeeping, humanitarian operations, and human rights organizations in Darfur, leaving more than 2 million people still displaced and vulnerable.

The Bashir regime must know that the whole world is watching. We cannot divert our attention from Sudan. We must remain committed and insist upon the full implementation of the CPA to ensure sustainable peace in Sudan.

Mr. PAYNE. Let me thank the gentleman for his statement. I appreciate his work on the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health.

At this time I would like to hear from the gentleman who called for the Special Order today, the majority leader from Maryland, Mr. STENY HOYER.

Mr. HOYER. I thank my friend for yielding and for leading this Special Order. I was pleased to, with him, undertake this Special Order because of the timeliness of the crisis that confronts Sudan and the implementation of the agreement. I want to thank all of the Members for participating in this Special Order as well. It is important that we in the Congress stay focused and send a message, as I will here, that we are focused. And I applaud the gentleman for his statement tonight. I applaud him even further for his continuing leadership. Nobody in the Congress, in either the House or the Senate, has been more focused over a longer period of time, has traveled more extensively throughout the world, and to some of the most troubled spots in the world, and to Sudan, than the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) and I thank him for his leadership.

In fewer than 4 months, Southern Sudan will hold a referendum on inde-

pendence, which was guaranteed by the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

The CPA ended Africa's bloodiest civil war, a war which took almost 2 million lives and displaced 4 million. Yet the risk of descending into war again seems all too real.

Now, as on my congressional delegation to Sudan 3 years ago, our focus remains the same: Promoting peace, stability, and reconstruction across the whole of Sudan. This is not only our moral obligation but an important national security goal as well. We must work to ensure that Sudan does not become a safe haven for terrorists. Tonight we are here to send a message to all those who live in and care about Sudan. We support full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. We support a timely, peaceful, free, and fair referendum on independence. And we support an end to the violence in Darfur.

These are immense challenges, to be sure. But Sudan's central government has shown that it pays close attention to the international community's intentions and actions, which is why we must present a unified, comprehensive position in our response to both the ongoing violence in Darfur and the north-south conflict.

I want to be absolutely clear: Darfur remains and will remain a point of focus for this Congress. We recognize that peacekeepers are struggling and in many cases failing to fulfill their civilian protection mandate, and that humanitarian groups are swimming in redtape and facing daunting security challenges.

President Obama and the international community must continue to push Khartoum on the issue of humanitarian access and independent human rights monitoring in the region.

□ 2030

In the wake of what appears to be a near collapse of the latest efforts in Doha, we must continue to strive for a viable peace process. Congress is watching. Congress will hold you accountable. Tonight, however, I want to focus my remarks on the need for full CPA implementation and specifically on ensuring that the referendum on southern independence takes place on time and, as I said, in a free, fair and peaceful manner and that results are respected by Khartoum and the international community.

With the referendum approaching on January 9, 2011, our own Secretary of State has said that we can hear the loud sound of a ticking time bomb—Secretary Clinton's words—the possibility of new bloodshed.

What can we do to prevent it?

The U.S. has stepped up its diplomatic efforts in southern Sudan, and is providing \$12 million for elections security, allowing the government of southern Sudan to establish 11 joint operation centers in Juba and in the 10 states in collaboration with other partners.

I also want to applaud President Obama for attending Secretary General Ban Ki-moon's high-level meeting on Sudan this Friday at the United Nations in order to discuss what more the international community can do to ensure a fair and safe vote. My hope is that a powerful package of multilateral pressures and incentives will come out of this meeting and those that follow.

I also support the administration's efforts to prepare for January with former South African President Mbeki, who is leading the African Union's efforts in Sudan as well as with international financial institutions and international development agencies; but more can and must be done. We must hurry to establish a formal mechanism to help get the north and south to agreement on all of the outstanding issues. Such a mechanism must include buy-in from civil society in an organized way. The CPA is a positive model on this front.

The international community, including our own administration, must continue to remind those countries with a stake in the outcome, including Russia, Egypt and especially China, that it is in their own best interests to advance peace and stability in Sudan. This is an international responsibility. We must support U.N. peacekeepers and urge them to do more to protect civilians. We cannot simply throw our hands up in complaint about a relatively ineffective peacekeeping system. We must fix it.

Finally, efforts in south Sudan must not be solely focused on the day of the referendum but also, of course, on the day after.

The international community must step up efforts to prevent southern Sudan from becoming what the economists called a "pre-failed state." We know the dangers that failed states pose to our own national security. We have seen that. If we want to prevent the emergence of a new one, the international efforts on everything from road building to literacy education to establishing a viable economy in one of the world's most underdeveloped areas deserves and should have our support.

Regardless of the steps we and the international community take, the decision to turn this vote into a foundation for peace instead of one for further war ultimately rests in the hands of the Sudanese. So my message to Khartoum is this:

Step up. Step up, Khartoum. At the risk of sounding cynical, surprise us. This referendum is part of a peace agreement that you signed in 2005. Come to the table. Work to advance a peaceful outcome, and don't lead your country back into war. The administration has clearly communicated to you that there are both painful pressures and real incentives on the table. It is your choice, of course, and rest assured that the United States Congress is watching your choice and will hold you accountable.

To the government of south Sudan:

The U.S. Congress is committed to the referendum, and firmly believes that it is the best mechanism for you to express your right of self-determination. Alternative approaches will only renew the turmoil that the CPA was designed to end—and will severely weaken the future of your people.

We need you to step up as well. We need you to come to the table as a ready and willing partner, and we need you to devote resources, time and energy to finalizing an operational plan and budget, agreeing on voter registration criteria and procedures, and hiring and training registration workers. There is hard work in front of you, but the reward in the form of your people's right to choose their own future is clearly precious.

To the Obama administration and the international community:

Thank you. Thank you for your efforts to strengthen peace in Sudan but to keep them going. We will all have to work vigorously to ensure that the referendum is a success, but the consequences of failure should be more than ample motivation for us all.

Friday's high-level meeting at the United Nations must be a productive and serious one, and more conversations must follow. They must be focused on how the international community will work together to assist in the technical, logistical and operational stages of the vote; to monitor and observe the process from start to finish; to guarantee implementation of the results; and to mediate in case of any disagreement. You have the Congress' full support in this effort.

To the humanitarian community, especially to the American-based NGOs working on the ground in Sudan:

You represent the best of American selflessness and generosity. You do God's work. Thank you for that.

This Congress pledges to continue advocating for improved humanitarian access so that you can continue to do your jobs and advance the goals for which you have put your safety and, yes, even your lives on the line. Improving the daily lives of people living in one of the world's most war-torn regions is a moral responsibility for us all.

Finally, to the people of Sudan:

We stand with you. You deserve far more than the bloodshed and death and dislocation that year after year have brought you. You deserve what we all deserve—a chance to live our lives and raise our children in peace. America will do everything in its power to ensure that January is the beginning of that chance, not its untimely end.

Again, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey—one of the senior Members of this Congress, the leader of our effort on the African continent—a continent so critically important to the future of the global community. I thank him for yielding me this time.

I yield back.

Mr. PAYNE. Let me, once again, thank the majority leader for his pas-

sion and leadership on this issue. Your statement here was so thorough. I really appreciate your leadership.

At this time, I would like to recognize the co-chair of the Sudan Caucus, a gentleman who has traveled to Sudan. He has been a fighter on this issue. He has been to meetings with the Chinese and with other persons who had to be convinced that they should change their ways. It is my pleasure to introduce and to yield to him as much time as he may consume, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Representative CAPUANO.

Mr. CAPUANO. I would like to thank the gentleman from New Jersey. He has been a great leader on this issue and on so many other issues with regard to international matters.

I would also like to thank the majority leader for organizing this Special Order during such an important week.

The reason we are doing this this week, really, is that the President is scheduled to be at the United Nations this week to meet on the Sudan issue. It seems like things are coming to a head. As you've heard many, many times—and I'm not going to repeat the facts, because the facts have been said—we have an election that is scheduled to come up in January which is very critical to this region. Let me be clear:

To me, this may not be the most important issue to most of my constituents. I know that. I realize that. Jobs are more important. The economy is more important. But America has always been and, I think, always should be more than just about business. It has to be about morality and ethics as well. In this case, the morality of a genocide, or the immorality of a genocide—the immorality of keeping people enslaved, literally enslaved at a recent point in the history of Sudan—is something that, I think, only America is qualified to stand up and scream about.

Up until now, the history in this region has been terrible. There have been civil wars. There has been genocide. There has been every form of human degradation you can find, mostly perpetrated either directly or indirectly by the government in Khartoum.

□ 2040

At the same time, I'm one of those people that believes anyone can change their ways on any given day. That's not to forget the past, but it's also the only way to find a way forward. The government in Khartoum is at that crossroads right now. They have a choice, whether to actually move forward and allow the people of south Sudan to make their own decisions legitimately in January, whether they wish to go their own way or wish to remain associated with Sudan, and then to enforce whatever the people of Sudan decide and to do it in a peaceful way. This is important to the American people on a moral side, as I said, but it is also important on a very realistic side. This particular area—I'll be

honest. I don't think—as a matter of fact, I am certain. I could not have found Darfur on a map before I got to Congress. I might have been able to come close to finding where Sudan was, but it would have been a guess. I know that most of my constituents, most Americans are not sitting there knowing all about this, but they will know it if it goes the wrong way, and they will know it because the entire region will go up in flames. There will be millions of people put at risk.

Everybody in America knows where Somalia is because it's a lawless region. They know where Eritrea is, Ethiopia, all difficult parts. This is right next door. It sits in a critical region. If civil war starts again in a serious way, if genocide raises its ugly head again, the entire region will go up. Most countries in that area will be directly affected, and it will directly affect America and the rest of the world. Something like that cannot go on without doing it.

That is why I am here today, to remind the American people, who I think, across the board, agree that genocide is something that needs to be screamed about and stopped whenever possible, agree that people should have their own right to self-determination—that's not the point—but also to put the issue in front.

I also want to thank the administration. The Obama administration has put this issue at the top of its agenda, and I respect them and thank them for that. There are carrots and sticks on the table for Khartoum if they choose to take those carrots. If they don't, none of us really want to implement those sticks, but none of us are allowed to sit back and simply let genocide go forward without doing what we can.

So that's why I came today, to say thank you to the administration, to encourage the Khartoum regime to make the right choices—it's not too late—and to thank the administration for all it is doing and to encourage them to do more. I join my colleagues in asking the administration to meet with Salva Kiir, the leader of south Sudan, at least meet with him and talk to him, hear it directly from him. And I hope that we won't have to be back here in January talking about this issue, other than to congratulate the people of south Sudan and Sudan for having conducted a lawful and thoughtful plebiscite.

Thank you, and I yield back.

Mr. PAYNE. Let me thank the gentleman again. As I indicated, he co-chairs the Sudan Caucus, and he has been very, very involved from day one. We really appreciate his leadership.

At this time, I would like to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlelady from California, a member of the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health, a person who has traveled to Africa, Congresswoman WOOLSEY.

Ms. WOOLSEY. First, I'd like to thank Chairman PAYNE and Majority

Leader HOYER for reserving this valuable time tonight to bring attention to Sudan.

While it may have slipped from the front page of the newspapers and headlines of the nightly news, the crisis in Sudan is still in a very critical stage. In Darfur, rape is being used as a means of terror and warfare. Hundreds of thousands of people are living in refugee camps or are displaced from their homes. Militias with strong ties to the government in Khartoum brutalize Darfurians. So we have a long way to go before the people of Darfur can feel safe and return to a normal life.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement was supposed to lay out a framework for peace between the north and the south, but as we get closer to the date for the referendum, security and fairness seems to have become farther out of reach than it was earlier on. The south is forced to hope that President Bashir, a man indicted by the International Criminal Court for war crimes, they are to hope he will support an honest and clean election, free from intimidation and free from corruption. Many remain skeptical that, when the time comes, President Bashir will actually allow the south to vote unobstructed.

As Chairman PAYNE knows, because he has visited with and he has been honored by the people in my district who are working in regards to Darfur and have been on top of this issue from the beginning, they know that the people of Darfur are suffering. They have long supported the rights of the Sudanese people from a project called Tents of Hope, to letter writing and fundraising. I think the project is called Dear Darfur, Love Petaluma. That was the first one. That is where I live. Then there was, Dear Darfur, Love Marin County; and later, Dear Darfur, Love San Francisco.

So Marin and Sonoma Counties, where I represent, consistently have stood for peace and justice in Sudan, and they have been really outraged at what they have seen. In fact, they teach about the issue in schools where their students are raising funds for the people of Darfur, and they're helping paint the tents for the Tents of Hope. With their support, I join my colleagues in the House on calling on the Obama administration to put more pressure on the Government of Sudan. We must demand that Khartoum and President Bashir allow a fair referendum and to permit international assistance and monitoring.

Further, the plight of the Darfurians must not be pushed to the side in deference to the north-south situation. The genocide continues, and Sudan will never be free of oppression and violence until President Bashir and his reign of terror is brought to an end and he is held accountable.

Thank you, Mr. PAYNE.

Mr. PAYNE. Let me thank the gentlelady, the cochair of the Progressive Caucus. And let me commend your con-

gressional district in Marin County that had a very interesting forum where we discussed with Darfurian citizens, former citizens of Darfur in the south. Your district is so progressive, and it was my pleasure to be there in the great State of California.

At this time, I would like to ask the gentleman from Virginia who has served in Africa—he has done outstanding work prior to coming to Congress, very knowledgeable, and a delightful advocate for people who are striving for justice—Representative PERRIELLO, I yield to you as much time as you may consume.

Mr. PERRIELLO. Thank you very much, Chairman PAYNE. History will look kindly on your willingness to speak up and fight for those who had no voice in this body. Mr. HOYER, our leader, your willingness to commit to this issue and to answer the call of Matthew 25, to serve those who are the least among us, is one, I believe, will resonate as well.

Tonight we have a simple question: When we say “never again,” do we mean it? When we say “genocide, never again,” “crimes against humanity, never again,” “women and children dying, 30,000 a day, from hunger and preventable disease, never again,” it's easy to put on a bumper sticker, it's easy to say at a public event, but making it a reality is never simple.

We face today, without the luxury of ignorance, the knowledge that people suffer around the world unspeakable atrocities, and for too long that has included the people of Sudan, throughout Sudan. Today we focus primarily on the important issue of democracy and peace for those who have suffered for two decades in southern Sudan, but we also know that the Comprehensive Peace Agreement cannot be used to hold hostage the women, children, and vulnerable of Darfur and Blue Nile region and other areas.

We sit here today with an opportunity to shed light, and, more importantly, to produce results for those who have suffered for too long. It is not enough for this to be something we speak from this floor or even something that we use when we engage directly in our diplomacy and conversations with Sudan.

□ 2050

This is larger than that. It must rank up when we talk to Egypt, Russia, China, and others who do so many dealings with this regime, a regime that I believe is ultimately irreparable.

We can now say that we will support the Democratic process for Southern Sudan and ensure a fair referendum. And we know from the history of this country that supporting democracy is not something we do because it's easy. We do it because it's right. It's not something because it happens overnight. It's something we support because we know through the arc of history bending towards justice, we move towards a more democratic and free

world, and that that should apply as much to the people of Sudan and the continent of Africa as it does here for those blessed enough to be born in the United States.

And we also know, and I know from my experience of working in areas such as Sierra Leone, that democracy and fair elections are not something that happen on the day of the vote. They are something that must be built towards by ensuring a fair process of registration, of accountability, of avoiding the kind of intimidation and corruption that builds up in these situations.

And I think it's important to note that we are keeping an eye on this early, but we must be vigilant. The people of Darfur and the people of Southern Sudan have a chance to speak.

One of the greatest gifts of the Great-est Generation was the idea of global security in a world of expanding freedom and democracy. In the same way, they have handed that torch to us. As Americans, they asked us to make sure we were looking on that in terms of the community of nations.

And we've seen good bipartisan support. I want to recognize the leadership of Congressman FRANK WOLF and Senator BROWNBACK and others who've been willing to shed a light on this issue and speak up, not just on peace vaguely, but the reality that we must be willing to hold this regime accountable even when that's difficult, even when that costs us diplomatic points.

With indicted world criminals like Haroun who are put into government positions after having overseen some of the worst atrocities of the last 25 years, we must ask ourselves whether we mean never again, whether we're serious about justice and accountability.

I've spent time with the rebel groups in Darfur. I've spent time with those who are suffering under decisions, criminal decisions, horrific decisions made by these individuals. Yes, we must start with this comprehensive peace agreement, we must not allow it to backslide. But we must also see this as the beginning of a process of ensuring justice and accountability more broadly.

One of the great Sudanese figures of the modern era, Manute Bol, recently passed away. In fact, he spent his final days in a hospital in my district having given away literally everything he had—not just his financial resources but every ounce of energy he had in his soul and body to ensure this. He is just the tallest and most symbolic and known of those who have given their lives in the fight for democracy and freedom for those in Southern Sudan.

We must not allow Mr. Bol and others to have died in vain. Those who are in a position to ensure otherwise, including those in this body on both sides of the aisle, must stand up and ensure those that who had the courage to stand up and demand what was right, that we had their back, that we had their back when it came to diplomacy

and economic negotiations, when it came time for a commitment to peace-keeping and multilateral operations that are so important, to those who have given tireless hours, and those who unfortunately are not here to see this through to completion.

We are at a moment where, after years of struggle, we are brought to the edge of the promised land. There is a chance for us to see this through. Let us ensure a fair and just election process for Southern Sudan. Let us use that as a springboard to ensure democracy and basic justice and decency for the west, the east, the north, and the center of Sudan as well.

I thank Mr. HOYER. I thank Mr. PAYNE. I thank all of those who have spoken up. And I hope that this will not be another case where we sit by and let "never again" echo silently and powerlessly through the ages, but instead we look back proudly on what we stood up to do as Americans and as human beings.

Mr. PAYNE. Let me certainly once again commend the gentleman from Virginia. The work that he's done speaks for him. And it's a pleasure to have him in our House of Representatives, and we will certainly look forward to your continued leadership in the next Congress.

At this time I'd like to introduce a gentleman from Georgia who has shown interest in many issues as it relates to human rights, the gentleman from the great State, as I mentioned from Georgia, Representative BARROW.

Mr. BARROW. I thank the gentleman. I thank him for his leadership in this area.

I, too, want to join in thanking the majority leader for his leadership and his passion on this issue and bringing this matter to the attention of the House this evening.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the people of Sudan and to pledge my continued commitment to achieving lasting peace and security for the Sudanese people.

Three years ago, I traveled to the Darfur region of Sudan as part of an official, bipartisan congressional delegation. During that time, I was able to meet with a host of individuals ranging from the President of Southern Sudan, United Nations peacekeepers, ministers from the government of Southern Sudan, the Speaker of Parliament, and rebel leader and Darfur Peace Agreement-signatory, Mr. Minni Minawi. Each of these individuals holds an essential stake in peace.

Sudan's Democratic and geographic integrity, as well as the lives of its people, depend on the continued leadership of these and many other individuals.

This year, as we mark the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that put an end to Sudan's 21-year-old civil war, I'm encouraged by the gains that have been made, but there is still much more work to be done.

The United States cannot and will not turn a blind eye to genocide in

Darfur or to corruption and poor leadership in any part of Sudan. Too much blood has been shed and too many lives have been lost. The United States must continue to work with our international allies to provide aid and promote peace—because that's the right thing to do. We should do everything we can to see to it that the citizens and leaders of Sudan come together, put an end to tribal violence, and commit themselves to the welfare of Sudan.

Again, with my thanks to Mr. PAYNE and to the majority leader for their leadership, I yield back the balance of my time to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PAYNE. Let me thank the gentleman for the continued good work that you do.

As we conclude, you've heard the words from our leader, Representative HOYER, you've heard Members of the Congress express themselves. I, too, would like to say that this has been a bipartisan effort. Congressman WOLF, Senator BROWNBACK. The last hearing I had, I invited him to come to the House hearing, and he did an outstanding job.

But many of us say that this issue must be resolved. And it's the historic problem of the region of Egypt and Sudan. Back at the end of the Ottoman Empire back in 1914, the British came in and jointly kind of ruled Egypt and Sudan. And finally during the Suez Canal crisis in the early 1950s, the Egyptian revolution started to move forward, and it was felt that Egypt and Sudan had to separate if Egypt was going to get its independence.

Interestingly enough, Sudan was the first black nation to get independence from any of the colonial powers, back on January 1 of 1956. However, right prior to that independence, the war broke out between the north and the south.

And one of the problems that we have seen today was because the British had two administrations. It had an administration for the north, and it had an administration for the south. And way back during its administration, it created the difference between the north and the south. And those problems just continued to move forward. And some of those issues remain today. The fact that the many groups of Sudan, many diverse—there are about 38 million people in Sudan. It's interesting that 49 percent are black, and 38 percent are Arab, and 11 percent are Nubians.

And the problem in Darfur would surprise many people because the Darfurians were people who worked with the National Congress Party. The Darfurians were persons who were in the armed services of the government of Sudan.

□ 2100

When the Government of Sudan turned on the Darfurian people, bombing them, killing them, then allowing the Janjaweed to come and rape and burn and pilfer, kill animals, throw

them into wells, shocked many people because Darfurians were relatively loyal to the Government of Sudan.

So this is terrible government, a government that has tried to have an Arabization program. And the war between the north and the south is because Dr. John Garang and the people of the south who were Christians and animus did not want to live under sharia law, which was being imposed by al-Bashir.

So we have to continue to push to make sure that the CPA from January 9 is upheld in 2011. We have to remember those—Rebecca Garang, the widow of Dr. John Garang, who still today is raising her children. Those who have fought with the SPLA, SPLM for many, many years will have their opportunity.

Whatever the people of Sudan and the south decide, that is what we should allow to be the word. It should be up to the people of the south, whatever they decide. Whether they decide to remain a part of Sudan or whether they decide to separate, we should ensure that whatever their decision is that we will guarantee that the will of the people be done.

I would like to once again thank our majority leader for his continued interest, Members who have come to participate.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order on Sudan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PAYNE. I yield back.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. BORDALLO (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business in district.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of travel delays.

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BRIGHT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BRIGHT, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFazio, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. TIAHRT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, September 23 and 24.

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, September 28 and 29.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, September 28 and 29.

Mr. WESTMORELAND, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, today and September 23.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, September 23.

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, for 5 minutes, September 23.

Ms. FOXX, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. TIAHRT, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 624. An act to provide 100,000,000 people with first-time access to safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis by 2015 by improving the capacity of the United States Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3562. An act to designate the federally occupied building located at 1220 Echelon Parkway in Jackson, Mississippi, as the "James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner, and Roy K. Moore Federal Building".

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 23, 2010, at 10 a.m.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to Public Law 111-139, Mr. SPRATT hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of the bill H.R. 2923, the Combat Methamphetamine Enhancement Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 2923, THE COMBAT METHAMPHETAMINE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2010, AS AMENDED

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—													
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010–2015	2010–2020	
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (–) IN THE DEFICIT														
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go-Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Note: Enacting H.R. 2923 could increase revenues and direct spending, but CBO estimates that net budget impact would not be significant in any year. The bill would require retail businesses that sell certain pharmaceuticals through the mail to submit a self-certification document to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The bill also would prohibit distributors of certain pharmaceuticals from selling products to persons who have not registered or self-certified with DEA.

Violators of the bill's provisions would be subject to civil and criminal fines. Civil fines are recorded as revenues and deposited in the U.S. Treasury. Criminal fines are recorded as revenues, then deposited in the Crime Victims Fund, and later spent.

Pursuant to Public Law 111-139, Mr. SPRATT hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of the bill H.R. 4195, To authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 4195, A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE PEACE CORPS COMMEMORATIVE FOUNDATION TO ESTABLISH A COMMEMORATIVE WORK IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND ITS ENVIRONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, AS AMENDED

By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010– 2015	2010– 2020
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (–) IN THE DEFICIT													
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go-Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: H.R. 4195 would authorize a nonprofit organization to establish a commemorative work on federal lands in the District of Columbia. Under current law, sponsors of the project would donate 10 percent of the memorial's estimated cost to the federal government for future maintenance. That receipt would be fully offset by transfers to the National Park Foundation (a nonprofit organization), where funds would be retained until used.

Pursuant to Public Law 111–139, Mr. SPRATT hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of the bill H.R. 6130, the Strengthening Medicare Anti-Fraud Measures Act of 2010, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 6130, STRENGTHENING MEDICARE ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES ACT OF 2010, AS AMENDED

By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010– 2015	2010– 2020
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (–) IN THE DEFICIT													
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go-Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: H.R. 6130 would give the Secretary of Health and Human Services additional authority to exclude individuals from participation in federal health care programs if they are affiliated with an entity that has been sanctioned. Enacting this legislation could affect direct spending for Medicare and Medicaid. CBO expects the bill would result in the exclusion of few individuals who would not be excluded under current law. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6130 would have no significant budgetary impact.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

9494. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting A Request For Budget Amendments For Fiscal Year 2011 proposals in the Fiscal Year 2011 Budget for the Department of the Interior (H. Doc. No. 111–144); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9495. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting report on proposed obligations of funds provided for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9496. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-056, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9497. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-077, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9498. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-098, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9499. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-097, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9500. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-090, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9501. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-087, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9502. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-094, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9503. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-092, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9504. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-095, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9505. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-096, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9506. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-083, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

9507. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Captain of the Port San Juan Tropical Cyclone Safety Zone [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1056] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9508. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Vestin Fireworks Display; San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1075] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9509. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones: Mock Cannon Battle between the S/V Lady Washington and Hawaiian Chieftain, San Francisco, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1076] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9510. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Transformers Film Production; San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1086] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9511. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Potomac River, Charles County, MD [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1089] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9512. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Allegheny, Monogahela, and Ohio Rivers, Pittsburgh, PA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0992] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9513. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Captain of the Port Sector Lake Michigan, Chicago River Main Branch and Monroe Harbor, Chicago, IL [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1098] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9514. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Golden Gate Ferry Vessel Mutual Assistance Plan Exercise, San Francisco Bay, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1068] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9515. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Gulf Intracoastal Water Way Mile 539, Ingleside, Texas [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0999] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9516. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; AVI Resort and Casino Fireworks Show, Colorado River, Laughlin, NV [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0804] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9517. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; St. Croix Coral Reef Swim, Buck Island Channel, ASVI [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0809] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19,

2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9518. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Underwater Object, Massachusetts Bay, MA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1272] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9519. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety zone; AVI May Fireworks Display; Laughlin, Nevada [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1260] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9520. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers, Pittsburgh, PA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0932] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9521. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Monte Foundation Fireworks Extravaganza Fireworks Display, Aptos, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0935] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9522. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Baltimore Captain of the Port Zone [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0936] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9523. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: The intercoastal waterways between the Great Bridge Lock on the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River and the Virginia-North Carolina state border [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0938] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9524. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Captain of the Port Zone, North Carolina [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0939] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9525. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Gulf of Alaska, Narrow Cape, Kodiak Island, AK [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1159] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9526. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Spirit of the Lake Regatta, Lake Superior, Superior, WI [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0970] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9527. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Detonation of Underwater Ordinance; Northwest Harbor, San Clemente, California [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0979] (RIN: 1625-AA00)

received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9528. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Delivery of Dry Dock to Detyens Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1145] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9529. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Sodium Cyanide, South of Greens Bayou in Harris County, Texas [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0983] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9530. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Vessel Restriction, Glacier NW Gravel Pit Dock, Maury Island, WA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1127] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9531. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Sea World Fireworks Display, Mission Bay, San Diego, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0985] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9532. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Long Island, New York Inland Waterway from East Rockaway Inlet to Shinnecock Canal, Yaphank, NY, Maintenance [USCG-2008-1142] received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9533. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; USS Midway Fireworks Display; San Diego Bay, San Diego, California [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1115] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9534. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Potomac River, National Harbor, MD [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1123] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9535. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; BIG NIGHT Fireworks Display; San Diego Bay, San Diego, California [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1103] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9536. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Intrepid Sea, Air and Space Museum Visit, Hudson River, New York, NY [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1100] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9537. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety

Zone; Sunken Barge, New Haven Harbor, New Haven, CT [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1266] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9538. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Sunken Barge, New Haven Harbor, New Haven, CT [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1250] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9539. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Weather-Forced Restriction of the Depoe Bay Bar on the Oregon Coast [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1202] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9540. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Naval Underwater Detonation; San Clemente Island, California [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1138] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9541. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Stack Demolition, Hudson River, Tomkins Cove, NY [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1153] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9542. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; HMCS Charlottetown [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0941] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9543. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Weather-Forced Restrictions on the Chetco River Bar and Entrance, Oregon [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1204] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9544. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Republican Governors Association Conference, Inter-Continental Hotel, Miami, Florida [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1069] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9545. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Ironman 70.3 California; Oceanside Harbor, Oceanside, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1219] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9546. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; San Francisco Bay Navy Fleet Week Parade of Ships and Blue Angels Demonstrations, San Francisco Bay, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0967] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9547. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Blue Water Resort and Casino Spring Classic; Colorado River, Parker, AZ [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1221] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9548. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers, Pittsburgh, PA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1222] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9549. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area, Biscayne Bay, FL [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0933] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9550. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1233] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9551. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Cape Canaveral, FL [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1020] received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9552. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; San Juan Harbor, San Juan, PR [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1234] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9553. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; On the Waters in Kailua Bay, Oahu, HI [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1235 formerly COTP Honolulu 08-009] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9554. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Weather-Forced Restrictions on the Tillamook Bay Entrance on the Oregon Coast [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1245] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of September 20, 2010 with a redesignation]

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania: Committee on House Administration. H.R. 5717. A bill to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to plan, design, and construct a facility and to enter into agreements relating to education programs at the National Zoological Park facility in Front

Royal, Virginia, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-612, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 5717. A bill to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to plan, design, and construct a facility and to enter into agreements relating to education programs at the National Zoological Park facility in Front Royal, Virginia, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-612, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Filed on September 22, 2010]

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 4714. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the National Transportation Safety Board for fiscal years 2011 through 2014, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-613). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1997. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to update a research report and issue guidance to the States with respect to reducing lighting on the Federal-aid system during periods of low traffic density, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-614, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WAXMAN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 2923. A bill to enhance the ability to combat methamphetamine (Rept. 111-615, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WAXMAN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5710. A bill to amend and reauthorize the controlled substance monitoring program under section 3990 of the Public Health Service Act; with an amendment (Rept. 111-616). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WAXMAN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5756. A bill to amend title I of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 to provide for grants and technical assistance to improve services rendered to children and adults with autism, and their families, and to expand the number of University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service; with amendments (Rept. 111-617). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WAXMAN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5809. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for take-back disposal of controlled substances in certain instances, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-618, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FRANK: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 2336. A bill to encourage energy efficiency and conservation and development of renewable energy sources for housing, commercial structures, and other buildings, and to create sustainable communities; with an amendment (Rept. 111-619). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FRANK: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4790. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require shareholder authorization before a public company may make certain political expenditures, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-620, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Ms. PINGREE of Maine: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1640. Resolution providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 5297) to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to

make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-621). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BERMAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 252. Resolution calling upon the President to ensure that the foreign policy of the United States reflects appropriate understanding and sensitivity concerning issues related to human rights, ethnic cleansing, and genocide documented in the United States record relating to the Armenian Genocide, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-622). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

The Committee on the Judiciary discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2923 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

The Committee on House Administration discharged from further consideration. H.R. 4790 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

The Committee on the Judiciary discharged from further consideration. H.R. 5809 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 1997. Referral to the Committee on Science and Technology extended for a period ending not later than November 15, 2010.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H.R. 6159. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit for infant formula rebates paid under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. DAHLKEMPER (for herself, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, and Mr. CARNAHAN):

H.R. 6160. A bill to develop a rare earth materials program, to amend the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 6161. A bill to enact title 54, United States Code, "National Park System", as positive law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATT:

H.R. 6162. A bill to provide research and development authority for alternative coinage materials to the Secretary of the Treasury, increase congressional oversight over coin production, and ensure the continuity of certain numismatic items; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BOOZMAN:

H.R. 6163. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to approve waivers under the Medicaid Program under title XIX of the Social Security Act that are related to State provider taxes that exempt

certain retirement communities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 6164. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against tax for certain fruit and vegetable farmers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ (for herself, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. NUNES):

H.R. 6165. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for life sciences research; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REHBERG:

H.R. 6166. A bill to authorize the production of palladium bullion coins to provide affordable opportunities for investments in precious metals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H.R. 6167. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to require the Federal Maritime Commission to maintain an Office of Dispute Resolution and Customer Advocate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself and Mr. CANTOR):

H.R. 6168. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for certain small business income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.R. 6169. A bill to authorize the issuance of United States bonds to fund Alzheimer's research; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PRICE of Georgia (for himself, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 6170. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from precluding patients from entering into any contract with their health care providers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PRICE of Georgia (for himself, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 6171. A bill to prohibit conditioning licensure of a health care provider upon participation in a health plan; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York (for himself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. HOLT, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. HARE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. POLIS, Mr. ANDREWS, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. FUDGE):

H.R. 6172. A bill to promote minimum State requirements for the prevention and treatment of concussions caused by participation in school sports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CASTLE (for himself and Ms. DEGETTE):

H.R. 6173. A bill to provide for a Federal initiative to support regenerative medicine

through increased funding for research and commercial development of regenerative medicine products and development of a regulatory environment that enables rapid approval of safe and effective products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CHU (for herself and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 6174. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to award grants to eligible entities to establish or expand linked learning pathways and a system of pathways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia:

H.R. 6175. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that payments under the Federal employees' group life insurance program shall be made in a lump sum, unless the insured or the beneficiary elects otherwise; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 6176. A bill to amend section 340B of the Public Health Service Act to allow certain covered entities to resell or transfer a covered outpatient drug to an individual with HIV/AIDS in connection with medication regimen adherence services being provided to the individual by a licensed health care professional of the entity; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DJOU:

H.R. 6177. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure the timeliness of information used in considering a member of the Armed Forces for an administrative separation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DJOU:

H.R. 6178. A bill to require applicants for assistance under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act for supportive housing for persons with disabilities to hold public meetings regarding such applications; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DJOU:

H.R. 6179. A bill to exempt employment in the mobile amusement industry from the numerical limitation applicable to non-immigrants provided status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALL of New York:

H.R. 6180. A bill to amend the conservation provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 to promote the conservation and improvement of the soil, water, and wildlife resources of lands containing muck soils, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (for himself, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. KLEIN of Florida):

H.R. 6181. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage investments in infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KRATOVIL:

H.R. 6182. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to make additional capitalization grants to the water pollution control revolving funds of States that adopt smart growth principles; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 6183. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for a corporate responsibility investment option under the Thrift Savings Plan; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 6184. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 to extend and modify the program allowing the Secretary of the Army to accept and expend funds contributed by non-Federal public entities to expedite the evaluation of permits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MCCAUL:

H.R. 6185. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 122 North Holderrieth Boulevard in Tomball, Texas, as the "Tomball Veterans Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 6186. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to establish discretionary and mandatory deficit reduction accounts; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TAYLOR (for himself, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. JONES, and Mr. BARTLETT):

H.R. 6187. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to seek to enter into certain contracts regarding roller systems; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WALZ (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

H.R. 6188. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the laws relating to default procedures for loans guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHITFIELD (for himself and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 6189. A bill to amend the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 to establish the Advisory Board on Toxic Substances and Worker Health for the contractor employee compensation program under subtitle E of such Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PRICE of Georgia (for himself, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. HERGER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MACK, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. SHADEGG, and Mr. UPTON):

H.J. Res. 96. A joint resolution making full-year continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011 at lower, previous year levels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CARTER (for himself, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. HILL, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. OWENS, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. DJOU, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. KINGSTON, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BURTON

of Indiana, Mr. ISSA, Mr. NUNES, Ms. TITUS, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SABLON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SHULER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. CAO, Mr. PITTS, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. THORNBERRY, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. OLSON, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. CRITZ, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. FARR, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. REYES, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. KING of Iowa, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. AKIN, and Mr. JONES):

H. Con. Res. 319. Concurrent resolution recognizing the anniversary of the tragic shootings that occurred at Fort Hood, Texas, on November 5, 2009; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HARE (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MICA, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

H. Res. 1639. A resolution recognizing the contributions of the National Waterways Conference on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. TERRY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. POMEROY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. REYES, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. KIRK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CARTER, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. POLIS, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, and Mr. LUJAN):

H. Res. 1641. A resolution celebrating September 30, 2010, as the 60th Anniversary of Impact Aid; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. LINDER, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. BARROW, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CARTER, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. TITUS, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. WATERS, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CARNAHAN, Ms. CHU, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CLEAVER,

Mr. WATT, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. KILROY, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. DELAHUNT, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H. Res. 1642. A resolution recognizing the centennial of the City of Lilburn, Georgia and supporting the goals and ideals of a City of Lilburn Day; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. GRANGER:

H. Res. 1643. A resolution recognizing the 75th anniversary of RadioShack Corporation's original listing as a public company on the New York Stock Exchange; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. WAMP):

H. Res. 1644. A resolution expressing support for designation of a "National Veterans History Project Week"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LOEBESACK (for himself and Mr. EHLERS):

H. Res. 1645. A resolution expressing support for designation of the week beginning on November 8, 2010, as National School Psychology Week; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HARPER, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Mr. MCCARTHY of California):

H. Res. 1646. A resolution recognizing the commitment and efforts made by the Library of Congress to promote the joy of reading through the sponsorship of the National Book Festival; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MELANCON:

H. Res. 1647. A resolution urging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to acquire and utilize the Our Lady of Lourdes Regional Medical Center in Lafayette, Louisiana as a full-service Department of Veterans Affairs hospital to better serve veterans throughout the Acadiana region of Louisiana; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself, Mr. CAMP, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. COOPER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. STARK, Mr. PENCE, Mr. COBLE, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. AKIN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. BARTLETT, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. DJOU, Ms. BEAN, Mr. CARDOZA, and Mr. ALEXANDER):

H. Res. 1648. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Adoption Day and National Adoption Month by promoting national awareness of adoption and the children in foster care awaiting families, celebrating children and families involved in adoption, recognizing current programs and efforts designed to promote adoption, and encouraging people in the United States to seek improved safety, permanency, and well-being for all children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POSEY:

H. Res. 1649. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish the Committee on Regulatory Review and American Jobs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. FORTENBERRY):

H. Res. 1650. A resolution calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to immediately release Chen Guangcheng and his relatives from house arrest and to cease persecuting and harassing Chen Guangcheng, his relatives, and supporters; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 25: Mr. HOEKSTRA.
H.R. 173: Mr. BARROW.
H.R. 197: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN.
H.R. 211: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 235: Mr. KISSELL.
H.R. 275: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.
H.R. 503: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 571: Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 613: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
H.R. 816: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 868: Mr. SPACE.
H.R. 877: Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. HARPER, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 878: Mr. SULLIVAN.
H.R. 903: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 1024: Mr. HIMES and Mr. CLYBURN.
H.R. 1030: Mr. ALTMIRE.
H.R. 1067: Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. BOCCIERI.
H.R. 1074: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 1082: Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1203: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 1210: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 1228: Mr. ROYCE.
H.R. 1326: Mr. YOUNG of Florida and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 1362: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. KISSELL, and Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 1616: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. HARE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. ARCURI, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. WATSON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HODES, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. PETERS, Mr. FARR, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. MURPHY of New York.
H.R. 1625: Mr. BARTLETT.
H.R. 1708: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 1806: Mr. LOEBESACK, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. SKELTON.
H.R. 1923: Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 1943: Mr. ACKERMAN and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 1948: Mr. LOBIONDO.
H.R. 1990: Mrs. DAHLKEMPER.
H.R. 2000: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 2089: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 2109: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 2138: Mr. PAULSEN.
H.R. 2149: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
H.R. 2156: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 2296: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 2324: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 2338: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 2345: Mr. LOBIONDO.
H.R. 2365: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 2378: Mr. OWENS, Mr. TONKO, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts.
H.R. 2406: Mr. SULLIVAN and Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
H.R. 2408: Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania and Mr. PLATTS.
H.R. 2425: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 2625: Mr. DEFazio, Ms. KILROY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. PETERS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WEINER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. FARR, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. WATSON, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. HIMES, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HODES, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. STARK, Mr. HARE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CLAY, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and Mr. MURPHY of New York.

H.R. 2672: Mr. AKIN.

H.R. 2766: Mr. INSLEE and Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 2946: Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. DJOU.

H.R. 2964: Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 3039: Mr. SABLAN.

H.R. 3174: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.

H.R. 3240: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 3289: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.

H.R. 3355: Mr. HARE.

H.R. 3431: Mr. CRITZ.

H.R. 3464: Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. HARPER, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 3567: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 3580: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 3586: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 3666: Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HARE, Mr. WALZ, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. WILSON of Ohio.

H.R. 3721: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 3765: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. LATTI.

H.R. 3790: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 3851: Mr. DOYLE and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 3974: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 4116: Mr. ALTMIRE.

H.R. 4121: Mrs. EMERSON and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 4149: Mr. COHEN and Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN.

H.R. 4199: Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 4296: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. NADLER of New York.

H.R. 4322: Mr. COOPER, Mr. WAMP, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. TANNER, and Mr. CASTLE.

H.R. 4335: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 4520: Mr. COOPER and Mr. PITTS.

H.R. 4541: Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 4544: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 4720: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 4733: Mr. OLVER and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 4735: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.

H.R. 4798: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 4806: Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 4808: Mr. BACA, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WATSON, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. SIREs, Mr. WALZ, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 4830: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 4844: Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. CHU, and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 4890: Mr. LUJÁN and Mr. TEAGUE.

H.R. 4914: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 4959: Mr. RYAN of Ohio and Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 4993: Mr. HIMES, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 5000: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. CARNAHAN.

H.R. 5001: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 5016: Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 5028: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 5034: Mr. RAHALL and Mr. BOREN.

H.R. 5037: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 5044: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CARNAHAN, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 5081: Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. ADLER of New Jersey, and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 5111: Ms. JENKINS and Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 5115: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 5218: Mr. SIREs.

H.R. 5258: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 5270: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 5376: Mr. COSTA and Mr. SCHAUER.

H.R. 5393: Mr. WESTMORELAND.

H.R. 5400: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.

H.R. 5458: Mr. PIERLUISI.

H.R. 5477: Mr. SABLAN, Mr. OWENS, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H.R. 5504: Mr. CLAY, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 5533: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.

H.R. 5549: Mr. PETERS and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 5575: Mr. GUTIERREZ and Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland.

H.R. 5577: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California and Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts.

H.R. 5580: Mr. CAMPBELL.

H.R. 5588: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 5597: Mr. LATHAM and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 5643: Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 5710: Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 5746: Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 5747: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 5753: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 5778: Mr. KINGSTON and Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 5783: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 5790: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOHMERT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. HARE, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. ROSS, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mr. BRADY of Texas.

H.R. 5791: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 5792: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 5793: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 5809: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. QUIGLEY and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 5820: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CLAY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. DEFazio and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 5828: Mr. DINGELL and Mrs. CAPITO.

H.R. 5829: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 5866: Mrs. BIGGERT.

H.R. 5882: Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. JONES.

H.R. 5892: Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 5906: Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. HERGER, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H.R. 5929: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 5931: Mrs. CAPPS and Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 5933: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HONDA, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HILL, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. PETERS, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 5942: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.

H.R. 5967: Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. GRAYSON.

H.R. 5976: Mr. DICKS and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 5987: Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. ROSS, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FARR, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 6008: Mr. DINGELL.

H.R. 6025: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, and Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 6028: Mr. ROSS and Mr. MATHESON.

H.R. 6034: Mr. DRIEHAUS.

H.R. 6043: Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 6072: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, and Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 6073: Mr. PITTS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 6097: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 6099: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 6110: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 6116: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 6117: Mr. INSLEE and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 6118: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. WATSON, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 6126: Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 6127: Mr. WALDEN.

H.R. 6128: Ms. HIRONO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. HARE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. HOLT, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BACA, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. DICKS, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. STARK, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. WU.

H.R. 6130: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 6139: Mr. KING of New York and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 6146: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. NYE, and Ms. BORDALLO.

H. Con. Res. 96: Mr. ELLISON.

H. Con. Res. 230: Mr. CARTER.

H. Con. Res. 267: Mr. PITTS and Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.

H. Con. Res. 296: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H. Con. Res. 303: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mrs. BACHMANN, and Mr. McKEON.

H. Con. Res. 311: Mr. CAMP.

H. Con. Res. 316: Mr. WAMP, Ms. FOX, Mr. LINDER, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H. Res. 111: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

H. Res. 397: Mr. WALDEN.

H. Res. 764: Mr. ADLER of New Jersey, and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H. Res. 872: Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. LATTI, Mr. WAMP, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ISSA, Mr. MARCHANT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. FLEMING, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. PENCE, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. PITTS, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. SCHOCK, and Mr. POE of Texas.

H. Res. 913: Mr. STARK.

H. Res. 1129: Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. ROONEY.

H. Res. 1207: Mr. HERGER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. HARPER.

H. Res. 1217: Mr. CRITZ.

H. Res. 1226: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SHULER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. HIMES, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. FLEMING, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. BERRY.

H. Res. 1264: Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. FOXX, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. ROSS.

H. Res. 1275: Ms. NORTON.

H. Res. 1314: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H. Res. 1355: Mr. FILNER and Mr. HIMES.

H. Res. 1377: Mr. HARE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. COBLE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. FILNER, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H. Res. 1396: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H. Res. 1430: Mr. POLIS.

H. Res. 1433: Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. FORBES, Mr. WAMP, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, and Mr. HIMES.

H. Res. 1442: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. PENCE, Mr. SHULER, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. ISSA, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. PETRI, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. WAMP.

H. Res. 1444: Mr. DINGELL and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H. Res. 1461: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. CAMP, and Mr. TERRY.

H. Res. 1476: Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. SERRANO.

H. Res. 1485: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H. Res. 1502: Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. ISSA, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. PENCE, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. BARTLETT.

H. Res. 1503: Mr. KLEIN of Florida.

H. Res. 1523: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HARPER, Mr. CARNAHAN, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H. Res. 1524: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H. Res. 1528: Ms. CHU and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H. Res. 1531: Mr. LATHAM, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. SPACE, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H. Res. 1545: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York and Mr. ETHERIDGE.

H. Res. 1576: Ms. NORTON and Mr. CALVERT.

H. Res. 1587: Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, and Mr. LINDER.

H. Res. 1588: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HOLT, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, and Mr. PASCARELL.

H. Res. 1600: Mr. OLSON, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. COHEN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. WU, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Ms. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. BOSWELL.

H. Res. 1603: Mr. BARROW, Mr. SHULER, Mr. HILL, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. MINNICK, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. MATHESON, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. TANNER, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. BOSWELL.

H. Res. 1604: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H. Res. 1607: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H. Res. 1615: Mr. PAUL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. PENCE, Mr. WOLF, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. PITTS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Ms. FOXX.

H. Res. 1617: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. DENT, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H. Res. 1618: Mr. OWENS.

H. Res. 1621: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CRITZ, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. TONKO.

H. Res. 1622: Mr. SABLAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. FILNER.

H. Res. 1624: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. INSLEE, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. CASTLE, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H. Res. 1625: Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. CARNAHAN, and Mr. FARR.

H. Res. 1627: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H. Res. 1628: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. STUPAK.

H. Res. 1629: Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, and Mr. GRIFFITH.

H. Res. 1636: Mrs. BONO MACK and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H. Res. 1637: Ms. KILROY, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. FILNER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. BOSWELL, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WU, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. CAO.

H. Res. 1638: Ms. CHU, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. WATSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. CLARKE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WATT, Ms. WATERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 413: Mr. POE of Texas.